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The undersigned desires to sell his FARM in Carrolltown township, Cambria county, Penn'a, one mile east of St. Augustine, on the road leading from Cresson to Jamestown. The farm contains 100 ACRES, about 70 Acres cleared, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a one-and-a-half story FRAME HOUSE, a lower Log HOUSE, 30 by 60 feet, a good Spring House thereon erected. There are several bearing fruit trees on the premises, and a never-failing spring of pure water near the house. Payments will be made easy and terms given. Immediately if a sale is made. For further particulars inquire of R. L. JOHNS, Esq., Ebensburg, or of the undersigned residing on the premises.

PATRICK B. KERIN.

Carrolltown Twp., March 31, 1876.-tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County to make distribution of the money in the hands of Thomas Rimmer, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of certain personal property, sold as the property of N. Shoff, in writ No. 250 and 251, March Term, 1876, and No. 4, 8, 9 and 19, June Term, 1876, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May, 1876, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons may attend if they think proper.

ALGIN EVANS, Auditor.

Ebensburg, April 14, 1876.-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of MARTIN PRINGLE, dec'd. Letters of administration on the estate of MARTIN PRINGLE, late of Summerhill township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

T. W. PRINGLE, } Administrators.
D. M. PRINGLE, }

Summerhill, April 14, 1876.-6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of P. H. SHIELDS, dec'd. Letters testamentary having been issued to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, in the estate of Patrick H. Shields, late of Loretto borough, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having claims against the same will present them duly probated for settlement.

JOHN F. SHIELDS, } Executors.
ROBERT T. SHIELDS. }

Loretto, March 24, 1876.-6t.*

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT!

Has returned from Europe.

OFFICE—36 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE UNKNOWN SISTER OF CHARITY.

Unknown to fashion's tinsel throng,
The soulless and the vain;
Unknown where ringeth folly's song
And pleasure's syren strain;
Unknown when fickle fame bestows
Her evanescent crown,
While, for a fleeting instant, glows
The light of earth's renown;
Unknown in life, unknown in death,
Thus would she live and die;
She trusted not the trumpet breath
To waft her deeds on high,
But where the plague, at noon-day, trod
O'er earth his fatal way,
And where, beneath his blighting rod,
The stricken thousands lay—
Where fiercely burned the fever flame,
And rang the dying groan,
Full well the Sister's holy name,
And gentle face were known;
And while life's latest murmur breathed
On her its blessing fond,
Her fadeless coronal was wreathed
The "jasper walls" beyond;
She saw in every tortured one
Her anguish-laden Lord—
For him her holy work was done,
From him it claimed reward.
What though no flaunting banners wave
Where mercy's martyr sleeps?
What though above her nameless grave
No earthly mourner weeps?
When soared her soul, on eager wing,
Beyond the gates of pain,
The white-robed legions of the King
Were her triumphal train;
And where love wrote her blessed name
Above his radiant throne,
In Heaven's light of fadeless fame
She lives *forever* known!

WHAT THEY DO WITH IT.

BY ELSIE LEIGH WHITTLESEY.

During the late war, and while General S. was in command of the department at N. O., the Sisters of Charity made frequent applications to him for assistance. Especially were they desirous to obtain supplies at what was termed "commissary prices"—that is, at a reduction or commutation of one-third the amount which the same provisions would cost at market rates. The principal demand was for ice, flour, beef and coffee, but mainly ice, a luxury which only the Union forces could enjoy at anything like a reasonable price. The hospitals were full of the sick and wounded of both the Federal and Confederate armies, and the benevolent institutions of the city were taxed to the utmost in their endeavors to aid the poor and suffering, for those were trying times, and war has many victims. Foremost among these Christian workers stood the various Catholic Sisterhoods. These noble women were busy day and night, never seeming to know fatigue and overcoming every obstacle, that in so many discouraging forms obstructed the way of doing good—obstacles which would have completely disheartened less resolute women, or those not trained in the school of patience, faith, hope and charity, and where the first grand lesson learned is self-denial. Of money there was little, and food, fuel and medicine were scarce and dear, yet they never faltered, going steadily on in the face of all difficulties through poverty, war, and unfriendly aspersions, never turning aside, never complaining, never despairing. No one will ever know the sublime courage of those lowly Sisters during the dark days of the rebellion. Only in that hour when the Judge of all mankind shall summon before him the living and the dead, will they receive their true reward, the crown everlasting, and the benediction, "well done, good and faithful servant."

It was just a week previous to the Red River campaign, when all was hurry and activity throughout the department of the Gulf, that General S——, a stern, irascible old officer of the regular army, sat at his desk in his office on Julia street, curtly giving orders to subordinates, despatching messengers hither and thither to every part of the city where troops were stationed, and stiffly receiving such of his command as had important business to transact.

In the midst of this unusual hurry and preparation, the door noiselessly opened, and an humble Sister of Charity entered the room. A handsome young Lieutenant of the staff instantly arose, and deferentially handed her a chair, for those sombre gray garments were respected, if not understood, even though he had no reverence for the religious faith which they represented.

General S—— looked up from his writing, angered by the intrusion of one whose "fanaticism" he despised, a frown of annoyance and displeasure gathering darkly on his brow.

"Orderly."

The soldier on duty without the door and who had admitted the Sister, faced about, saluted, and stood mute, awaiting the further command of his chief.

"Did I not give orders that *no one* was to be admitted?"

"Yes sir; but—"

"When I *say* no one I *mean* no one," thundered the General.

The orderly bowed and returned to his post. He was too wise a soldier to enter into explanations with so irritable a superior. All this time the patient Sister sat calm and still, biding the moment when she might speak and meekly state the object of her mission. The General gave her the opportunity in the briefest manner possible, and sharply enough, too, in all conscience.

"Well, madam?"

She raised a pair of sad, dark eyes to his face, and the gaze was so pure, so saintly, so full of silent pleading, that the rough old soldier was touched in spite of himself. Around her fell the heavy muffling dress of her Order, which, however coarse and ungraceful, had something strangely solemn and mournful about it. Her hands, small and fair, were clasped almost suppliantly, and half hidden in the loose sleeves, as if afraid of their own trembling beauty. Hands that had touched tenderly, lovingly, so many death-damp foreheads that had soothed so much pain. Eyes that had met prayerfully so many dying glances. Lips that had cheered to the mysterious land so many parting souls, and she was only a Sister of Charity—only one of that innumerable band whose good deeds shall live after them.

"Well, madam?"

"We have a houseful of sick and wounded whom we must care for in some way, and I came to ask of you the privilege, which I humbly beseech you will not deny us, of obtaining ice and beef at commissary prices."

The gentle, earnest pleading fell on deaf ears.

"Always something," snarled the General. "Last week it was flour and ice; to-day it is ice and beef; to-morrow it will be coffee and ice, I suppose, and all for a lot of rascally rebels, who ought to be shot, instead of being nursed back to life and treason."

"General!"—the Sister was majestic now—"rebel or Federal, I do not know; Protestant or Catholic, I do not ask. They are not soldiers when they come to us—they are simply suffering fellow-creatures. Rich or poor, of gentle or lowly blood, it is not our province to inquire. Ununiformed, unarmed, sick and helpless, we ask not on which side they fought. Our work begins after yours is done. Yours the battle, ours the duty of caring for the mangled left behind on the field. Ice I want for the sick, the wounded, the dying. I plead for all, I beg for all. I pray for all God's poor, suffering creatures, wherever I may find them."

"Yes, you can beg, I'll admit. What do you do with all your beggings? It is always more, more, never enough!"

With this, the General resumed his writing, thereby giving the Sister to understand that she was dismissed. For a moment her eyes fell, her lips trembled—it was a cruel taunt. Then the tremulous hands slowly lifted and folded tightly across her breast, as if to still some sudden heartache the unkind words called up. Very low, and sweet, and earnest was her reply:

"What do we do with our beggings? Ah! that is a hard question to ask of one whose way of life leads ever among the poor, the sorrowing, the unfortunate, the most wretched of mankind. Not on me is it wasted. I stand here in my earthly all. What do we do with it? Ah! some day you may know."

She turned away and left him, sad of face, heavy of heart, and her dark eyes misty with unshed tears.

"Stay!"

The General's request was like a command. He could be stern, nay, almost rude, but he knew truth and worth when he saw it, and could be just.

The Sister paused on the threshold, and for a minute nothing was heard but the rapid scratching of the General's pen.

"There, madam, is your order on the Commissary for ice and beef at army rates, good for three months. I do it for the sake of the Union soldiers who are, or may be, in your care. Don't come bothering me again. Good morning."

In less than three weeks from that day the slaughter of the Red River campaign had been perfected, and there neared the city of New Orleans a steamer flying the ominous yellow flag, which even the rebel sharp-shooters respected and allowed to pass down the river unmolested. Another, and still another followed closely in her wake, and all their decks were covered with the wounded and dying, whose bloody bandages, and, in many instances, undressed wounds gave woeful evidence of the lack of surgeons, as well as of the completeness of the rout. Among the desperately wounded was General S. He was borne from the steamer to the waiting ambulance, writhing in anguish from the pain of his bleeding and shell-torn limb, and when they asked where he wished to be taken, he feebly moaned:

"Anywhere, it matters not, where I can die in peace."

So they took him to the *Hotel Dieu*, a noble and beautiful institution in charge of Sisters of Charity. There a limb was amputated, and there he was nursed for weeks through the agony of the surgical operation, the fever, the wild delirium, and for many weary days, no one could tell whether life or death would be the victor. But who was the quiet, faithful nurse ever at his bedside, ever ministering to his wants, ever watchful of his smallest need? Why, only "one of the Sisters."

At last life triumphed, reason returned, and with it much of the old, abrupt manner. The General awoke to consciousness to see a face not altogether unknown bending over him, and to feel a pair of small, deft hands skilfully arranging a bandage, wet in ice-cold water, around his throbbing temples, where the mad pain and aching had for so long a time held sway. He was better now, though still very weak, but his mind was clear, and he could think calmly and connectedly of all that had taken place since the fatal battle—a battle which had so nearly cost him his life, and left him at best but a maimed and mutilated remnant of his former self. Yet he was thankful it was no worse—that he had not been killed outright. In like degree he was grateful to those who had nursed him so tenderly and tirelessly, especially the gray-robed woman, who had become almost angelic in his eyes, and it was like him to express his gratitude in his own peculiar way, without preface or circumlocution. Looking intently at the Sister, as if to get her features well fixed in his memory, he said:

"Did you get the ice and beef?"

The Sister started. The question was so direct and so unexpected. Surely her patient must be getting better—really himself.

"Yes," she replied, simply, but with a kind glance of the soft, sad eyes, that spoke eloquently her thanks.

"And your name is—"

"Sister Frances."

"Well, then, Sister Frances, I am glad you got the things—glad I gave you the order. I think I know now what you do with your beggings—I comprehend something of your work, your charity, your religion, and I hope to be the better for the knowledge. I owe you a debt I can never repay, but you will endeavor to believe that I am deeply grateful for all your great goodness and ceaseless care."

"Nay, you owe *me* nothing; but to Him, whose cross I bear, and in whose lowly footsteps I try to follow, you owe a debt of love and gratitude unbounded. To His infinite mercy I commend you. It matters not for the body; it is that divine mystery, the soul, I would save. My work here is done. I leave you to the care of others. Adieu."

The door softly opened and closed, and he saw Sister Frances no more.

Two months afterwards she received a letter, to the care of the Mother Superior, enclosing a cheque for one thousand dollars. At the same time the General took occasion to remark that he wished he was able to make it twice the amount since he knew, by experience, "what they did with it."—*Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

"PULL DOWN YOUR VEST."—"You keep vests, mine frient?" said a Dutchman, entering a Fulton clothing-store the other day. The clerk promptly averred that the store was crammed with them.

"I vant a vest," said the Teuton, "vat don't rise up on his hint legs mit the neck. I bought one in Syracuse not long ago mit a two dollar bill, and by shimminy I don't notice dot myself, but everywhere I go the boys gry out mit der streets: 'Yacub, vy in der name of der board of drusdees don't you pull down your vest down?' and, py dam, I have pulled dot vest mor'n dree dousand dimes, till I wore all the pindings off mit der puttons!"

The clerk explained the joke and sold him a vest, and the old man went out with the exclamation: "Py shimminy, I don't hear somedings about dot in Shermany before."

SUNSET COX OUTDONE.—The setting of the sun last evening presented truly a magnificent sight. The Western sky was o'erspread with waving, billowy clouds, rendered transcendently beautiful by the glow of color from the reflection of the retiring god of day. Here a faint blush of rose tint; there a gorgeous purple; beyond a cloud fringed with a glitter of golden color, or enriched with the subdued hue of amber. It was a sight to move the soul of a painter to its innermost depths; and to the poetic mind it brought the thought that even then, far down in the peaceful valley, the reflection of the dying day might be casting a halo of glorious light upon the head of a red headed girl milking a brindle cow, and that in the vast and varied economy of Nature even a red-headed girl may be of some use.—*Reese River Reville.*

SOME one gives the following table of the order in which men give up the luxuries under the pressure of hard times: "Books go first—the book trade flattens under a panic; illustrated papers next, and then daily papers. If the pressure continues, the trade in pianos and fine furniture falls off, but the laboring classes begin to contract on furniture from the start. Next it begins to cut off fine clothes and jewelry, and then it's getting pretty tight. Put on another turn of the screw and tea and coffee suffer; then all the fine groceries; and then the nicest kinds of produce. If the screw still tightens, when worst comes to worst, and there is no help from God or man, then whisky and tobacco begin to be cut off. But the dog's about dead when it comes to that."

SLIGHTLY SARCASTIC.—The printing business is the most fascinating and entrancing occupation that man can follow for a livelihood. It is not only an exceedingly pleasant and highly respectable calling, but, also, a very lucrative employment. Large fortunes are continually being realized by newspaper publishers without the slightest effort, and, take it all in all, it is the easiest way of gaining a subsistance one can find. You never have to ask for your pay only once. Everybody is so kind and thoughtful that it is no trick at all to gather in your stamps. Buy a printing office and learn for yourself how truthful are these remarks.

BEER, sparingly used, acts as a tonic. Many physicians regard it as Teutonic.

BABY-LAND.

"How many miles to Baby-Land?"
"Any one can tell;
Up one flight,
To your right;
Please to ring the bell."

"What can you see in Baby-Land?"
"Little folks in white—
Downy heads,
Cradle beds,
Faces pure and bright!"

"What do they do in Baby-Land?"
"Dream and wake and play,
Laugh and crow,
Shout and grow—
Jolly times have they!"

"What do they say in Baby-land?"
"Why, the oddest things;
Might as well
Try to tell
What a birdie sings!"

"Who is the queen of Baby-land?"
"Mother, kind and sweet;
And her love,
Born above,
Guides the little feet."

Hartford Times.

A STRANGE ROMANCE.

A Hungarian journal copies from the Weekly Medical Journal, of St. Petersburg, a periodical devoted to medical and psychological science, the following strange story:

Orenburg is a town of European Russia, situated in the Ural Mountains, near the Asiatic border. In the year 1874 Abraham Chorkey, a wealthy Jew is in habitant of that town, was lying dangerously sick with typhoid fever. On the 22d of September, at midnight, a crisis set in which seemed to take a fatal course; the man suffered and struggled, and his physicians called it the agonies of death. A number of Jews were called in, prayers were offered, wax candles lit, and behold the patient who was thought to be in the last stages, commenced to breath freely, opened his eyes, and looked with astonishment at the surrounding scene. Well, this has happened before. Many in whom life was thought to be extinct, rallied again and recovered their health. But the sequel has no precedent. The man soon after fell into a sleep, which the physician declared to be a healthy one. In the morning he awoke, saw wife and children around him, who, partly in joy, were waiting for his awakening. His wife, overwhelmed with joy, wanted to throw herself upon his neck, but by signs he repelled her, and demanded something in a language which none of them understood.

It should be mentioned that Abraham Chorkoy is a man of sallow appearance, tall and lean, looking like a genuine Russian Jew, with long black whiskers and beard, black eyes and a long Oriental nose, and that before his sickness he understood no other language than Hebrew and a little Russian, being one of those illiterate Jews found in such large numbers in that part of the world. Now the man began to speak in a language unintelligible to every one around him. The physician who was summoned did not understand him. With contempt he pushed away his wife and children whenever they attempted to come near him, and the doctor gave it as his opinion that in consequence of the typhus the fellow had become insane. The despair of the family lasted for many days. His wife in the meantime sent to Tamboy for his parents; but on their arrival Abraham would not recognize them, did not understand their language and appeared to be angry that not one understood him. After a week he rose from the bed, his wife gave him his clothes as worn by him before his sickness, the usual habits of the Russian Jews. He examined them closely and laughed heartily. He wanted to run out, but the people quickly shut the doors, fearing he would catch cold. He remained in the room, pacing it with meditation. Passing a looking glass he beheld his figure in it; he stopped before the mirror amazed, touched his curls, his big nose, his long beard, and bursted out laughing, but then all of a sudden became quiet and earnest and in deep meditation. His wife and parents, who had witnessed this strange behavior, looked at each other with astonishment, and it now appeared to them that the man before them was not their Abraham Chorkoy, but a stranger. But Abraham's forehead bore still the black line with which he was born, so that even the physicians who had attended on the patient for nearly two months had to laugh at the idea. Abraham Chorkoy looked often out of the window and seemed surprised at the country about him, and one day he made strong efforts to run away. The family now decided to call in the government physician and other doctors, who, after a careful examination, pronounced him thoroughly sane. Although they did not understand the tongue in which he spoke, they recognized it as a regular language, well articulated.—Thinking that he could make himself understood in writing, Abraham wrote a few lines on a piece of paper, which the physician read but without comprehending their meaning. The writing is in a plain, good hand, in Latin letters, but the language was unintelligible to all, and no one could make out how Abraham came to use Latin characters.

So things went on until it was agreed to take Abraham to St. Petersburg to the medical university to hear the opinion of the prominent scholars. As soon as Professor Orlow heard the language of Abraham he recognized it forthwith as English. Abraham expressed immense pleasure at being enabled to make himself understood, and after some conversation Professor Orlow pronounced Abraham to be a very intelligent Englishman.

"But for God's sake!" cried his wife, "how does my husband come to the English, and how did he forget his Hebrew language?"

Professor Orlow listened with astonishment to the story of Abraham's life, and would not believe that he had been a common, illiterate Russian Jew. He asked Abraham in English who he was and whence he came, and Abraham replied in the same language: "I am from British Columbia, in North America; my native town is New Westminster. I have there a wife and one child living, and God only knows how I came here, or to this woman."

It is easy to imagine the great amazement on all parts. The professor declared the parties to be frauds, or that a man abduction had taken place. He called upon the government to have the matter investigated, and the family physician, Abraham's neighbors and others were officially examined, the examinations lasting for a few weeks, but, to be brief, nothing came of the investigation, the matter remained as deep a mystery as ever, and the physicians contented themselves with declaring it to be a psycological puzzle, a revelation of the human soul which could not be explained. Abraham told the Professor that although his name is Abraham, it is not Abraham Chorkey, but Abraham Durham, and that he had no other desire than to go back to his family. One morning, when his wife arose, she found his place empty—he was gone, had disappeared. The marvelous mystery soon reached the ears of the Russian Emperor, who forthwith ordered diligent search to be made after the lost one, but all of no avail, the man could not be found, and at last it was generally believed that he had been insane, and in his insanity sought his death in the river Neva.

In the spring of the year 1875, Professor Orlow, of St. Petersburg, visited Philadelphia at the request of his government to arrange the preliminaries of the Russian department at the Centennial Exhibition. One day, reading a newspaper, the following arrested his attention:

"In New Westminster an occurrence recently took place which caused a great sensation throughout the whole territory of British Columbia. On the 22d day of September, 1874, a fur dealer of said city was in a dying condition, suffering from typhoid fever, and no one, not even his physician, seemed to entertain any hope as the possibility of his recovery. But wonderful to relate, the patient, who was an intelligent Englishman, has forgotten his mother tongue and speaks a language which is understood by no one around him, but which at last is recognized by an inhabitant of the city to be a jargon of bad Jewish German. The patient, before his sickness, a short stout fellow and a blonde, is now thin and lean like a stick, refuses to recognize his wife and child, but insists that he has a wife and several children somewhere else. The man is supposed to be insane. All at once a European traveler arrives, marked with a genuine Hebrew face, and claims to be the husband of the wife of the fur dealer. He speaks to the woman in the same language her husband was wont to speak to her, he gives her and even his parents who live in the city, but who, of course, do not recognize him as their son, the most detailed and minutest description of bygone events, and insists upon being the woman's husband and the parents' son. The poor woman is almost in peril for her reason, from the effects of the trying ordeal. She incessantly asks, 'Who is this fellow? how does he come to claim to be my husband?' When she hears him speak and does not look at his figure, she is ready to think that he is her husband, but as soon as she looks at him, the spell is broken, for, surely, this stranger with the Jewish face cannot be her husband whom she had just nursed in his sickness. But the man continues to press his claim, and tells her the most delicate and secret facts, evidently known only to husband and wife."

Professor Orlow recollected now all about the previous occurrence, and to solve this "pyschological phenomenon," he decided upon going to New Westminster. To his great suprise he really found there the same black Abraham whom half a year ago he had seen in St. Petersburg. He asked the blonde fur dealer in the Russian language whence he came, and was answered, from Orenburg; and when asked for the name of his wife, he gave the name of the Jewish woman who had called upon him with her husband, now before him, in St. Petersburg. When asked what his name was, he answered, "They call me here Abraham Durham, but my right name is Abraham Chorkoy."

Professor Orlow was struck with a strange idea. He reasoned this way: A man abduction could not have taken place, the bodies have not been changed, one is short, stout and blonde, the other thin, long and dark, and then New Westminster is 2,000 German miles away from Orenburg. Metempsychosis must have taken place.

It must be remembered that on the 22d day of September at the midnight hour both were laying between life and death; the soul of each one must have flown into the body of the other, and thus a complete metempsychosis has taken place; that at the midnight hour of the 23d of September begins the shortening of the days; that the inhabitants of the two cities are antisicians, that is, if a spike were driven through the centre of our globe, entering at Orenburg, it would come out at New Westminster, and that when at Orenburg the hour is twelve o'clock at midnight the time in Westminster is just twelve o'clock noon.

Prominent men of science are now occupied with this most marvelous occurrence. President Orlow, has taken the blonde for dealer with him to St. Petersburg, whither the woman Chorkoy of Orenburg will also be brought, and further developments are now expected.

If it should turn out that there is no fraud or deception in the case, then the theory of transmigration of souls would have strong proof, and this theory will extend not only as to the metempsychosis from dead beings into living, but also as to between living persons.

A FALSE WITNESS.

A very singular case of judicial error, in which there was a fabrication of evidence, occurred in England about a century ago. It was in the romantic but dangerous days of masked highwaymen, when many a moor and heath, and even many a highroad leading from English towns, was infested by these marauding gentry. A gentleman was traveling to Hull. Within a mile of the town he was stopped by a man in a mask, and politely but firmly deprived of a bag of twenty guineas, which he was carrying with him. Receiving no other injury from the encounter, he proceeded on his way, and in due time reached a cosy inn outside of the town. He loitered in the kitchen while his supper was being prepared, and there related to a group of curious listeners the story of his adventure, adding that he had, for precaution's sake, taken care to put upon each guinea a peculiar mark.

Supper was soon ready, and he sat down to it with a relish. While he was satisfying his hunger, the landlord came into the dining-room, and began to make rather eager inquiries about the robbery.

On learning the facts and especially that the guineas were marked, the landlord at once declared that he could give a clew to the robber. "I have a waiter, one John Jennings," said he, "who has latterly been very flush of money and recklessly extravagant in his expenditures. This evening about dusk, I sent him out to change a guinea for me. He has only just returned and says he could not get it changed. On returning me the guinea I observed with surprise a mark upon it which was not upon that which I entrusted to him. I should have thought no more of it, however, had I not been told of the circumstance of your robbery and your marked guinea pieces. Unluckily, before hearing of it I paid away the guinea to a man who lives at a distance."

The landlord had sent Jennings, who was drunk, off to bed. It was now agreed between him and his guest that the man's room should be searched. In his pocket was found a purse with exactly nineteen guineas, which the guest recognized as those of which he had been robbed. Jennings was, of course, arrested and accused of the crime. Denial was useless; every fact fitted to the charge against him. Tried at the assizes, the jury found him guilty without leaving their seats, and he was executed.

Yet Jennings was as innocent as a babe. A year had not elapsed before the landlord was arrested for a robbery committed on a guest at the inn. The proof in this, at least, was too clear for doubt. The landlord was convicted and sentenced. While awaiting the doom of death, he confessed that he himself had committed the robbery for which Jennings had suffered. He had hurried home after getting the guineas, and heard soon after with alarm of the arrival of his victim. He had been forced to part with one of the guineas to pay a bill; so he invented the story of sending Jennings to get a guinea changed, and had availed himself of the man's intoxication to conceal the rest of the money in the poor fellow's pocket.

AN exchange furnishes the following alphabet of the administration for the instruction of the new Secretary of War, whose education has just begun:

A is for Avery, safe in his prison,
B is for Babcock, who should be in his'n.
C is for Colfax, Mobilier's head man.
D is Delano, who swindled the red man.
E is for Emma, on England unloaded.
F is Fort Sill, that poor Belknap exploded.
G is for Grant, who is partial to knaves.
H is for Harrington, expert in safes.
I is for Ingalls, and Mrs. G.'s watch.
J is for Joyce, who a nice thing did botch.
K is for Ku Klux and bloody shirt Morton.
L was the Landaulet for Williams to sporton.
M is for Marsh, who to process is non est.
N is for No one but Bristow that's honest.
O is for Orvil, the go-between brother.
P is for Pierrepont, convictions to smother.
Q is the Questions that no one must ax.
R the Responses that keep out the facts.
S is for Shepherd, his ringites and panderers.
T are the Taxpayers, whose money he squanders.
U is Ulysses, that stands by these friends.
V is the Villainies that he defends.
W are the Witnesses, hunted with vi'lence.
X the 'Xamination which he must silence.
Y is the Yell from the nation that rings.
Z is the Zeal for a new state of things.

HERE is a piece of "dialect poetry" adapted to the times. It is from the *Sun*, and is entitled "Jim":

Wha-at—Jim?
Jim Blaine?
Got him?
Great Cain!
Jim Blaine
Of the State of Maine,
Smartest cuss in out of the rain—
Got him?
Our Jim,
Cheeky Jim,
Full to the brim
Of brass and suss and pluck and vim—
Got Jim?

Why he's the festive little pill
That went through Catawampus Hill
And made the chivalry so ill;
He stole Ulysses' little squirt,
And put on Morton's bloody shirt,
Hammered Conkling's bumper of gumption,
Walloped Hayes out of redemption,
Whittled Butler's gory locks
And put a black eye on Sam Cox.
Got him?
Our Jim—
Jim Blaine
Of the State of Maine;
Will somebody please explain?

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - April 28, 1876.

THE Prohibition party intend to send a full delegation from this State to their National Convention to be held in Cleveland next month. They will also nominate candidates for the Legisture in every county in the commonwealth. They believe they can poll double the vote they did last year, and are determined to elect enough members to the next Legislature to enable them to repeal the present license law. The leaders are very enthusiastic if not numerous.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* is our authority for the statement that the Mexican war veterans will be transported by the Pennsylvania rail road company to and from the centennial free of charge. It is also stated that they will be furnished with camp equipage and subsistence during their stay in Philadelphia, and that on the 4th of July each veteran will be presented with a bronze medal, made of cannon captured during the war. We judge from the article in the *Patriot* that the proper State authority will issue the necessary notice in reference to the matter in due time.

BLAINE does not desire to escape responsibility, but rather challenges it; he takes a tilt at every Democratic incomer; he seizes every issue, and even now, threatened by an investigation, he faces it as fiercely as our good friend Benjamin F. Butler himself would do under the same circumstances.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The amount of *cheek* possessed by the man who wrote the above paragraph is simply amazing. It was proven before a committee of the House of Representatives, after its author had gone to Europe in the interest of the Centennial Exposition, that he had been paid *twenty five thousand* dollars for advocating in his paper at Washington an enormous subsidy by Congress to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It is not necessary just now that he should step forth as the champion or apologist of James G. Blaine, who seems to be involved in some very suspicious transactions, but it would be in order if the editor of the *Press* would take time enough to explain that little arrangement between himself and Richard B. Irwin, the agent of the steamship company aforesaid. His friends promised that he would do so as soon as he returned, but as yet he has made no sign. Until he does so, a sense of propriety ought to suggest to him the necessity of absolute silence in reference to charges of corruption preferred against others.

THE report of the House committee appointed to investigate the *ways* and *means* resorted to, as well to pass as to defeat the boom bill, will be found in another part of our paper. The committee seems to have fearlessly performed its duty. The report declares that two members—Petroff, of Philadelphia, and Lynott, of Luzerne—are both guilty of a violation of article 29, section 3, of the constitution; or, in plain language, that they are guilty of bribery. The committee directs the attention of the House to the testimony concerning Miller, Gentner and Douglass, of Philadelphia, and Knight, of Bucks; and also invites its particular notice to the testimony implicating Skinner, journal clerk of the House, Peter Herdic, Embick, Beck, and Ammerman, active members of the lobby both for and against the bill. The whole subject is referred to the House for its action touching those over whom it has control, after which a copy of the report and testimony are recommended to be furnished the Attorney General, for such action as he may deem proper. Although the report does not contain anything inculpating Mr. Hannan, the Johnstown *Tribune* will perhaps be equal to the task of extracting something of that kind from it.

"He must have optics sharp, I ween,
Who sees what is not to be seen."

HAVING read the Johnstown *Tribune* of last Friday, and the reproduction therein of its unmanly insinuations in the face of the truth, against the members of Assembly from this county, Messrs. Hannan and Buck, we have concluded in despair to throw up the sponge and hereafter to permit its editor, so far at least as these two gentlemen are concerned, to roam undisturbed over the boundless field of defamation which he has marked out for himself. The specialty of its editor consists in his wonderful capacity to produce from one first class lie a whole brood of lesser falsehoods, and when hard pressed, to repeat the process *ad infinitum*. It was a perfect surprise to us a few weeks ago, that after his repeated and baseless assaults upon Hiester Clymer, we succeeded in a single brief article in compelling him to shut down the sluice gates of his calumny. To hope for a similar result as regards Messrs. Hannan and Buck would be the wildest of delusions. Figs do not grow on thistles, nor are roses gathered from thorns. Any additional attacks on them that may hereafter be indulged in by that journal will carry with them their own refutation from the simple fact that they originated in the Johnstown *Tribune*. The bane and the antidote will thus both be administered at the same time, and the one will neutralize the intended effect of the other.

P. S. The *Tribune* of Wednesday fully verifies our prediction. When it undertakes to play its congenial *role* of aspersing and villifying a Democrat, it knows no such word as *fail*, and literally piles Pelion upon Ossa. In its editor, Baron Munchausen still lives, moves and has a being.

Rebels in Congress.

Because a large number of the members of the present Congress occupied military or civil positions in the Southern States during the rebellion, it is the constant practice of the radical press to stigmatize and denounce it as "the rebel" or "Confederate Congress" and to apply to it other terms of like offensive import. The purpose of this denunciation is to excite and keep alive the bitter animosities of the war and to use them in promoting the success of the radical party in the approaching Presidential election. If radicalism is to be successful it must be achieved by a low appeal to the baser passions of our nature rather than to the reason and intelligence of the people.

After the war actually commenced in 1861 the Southern people were a *unit* in its favor and of forcible resistance to the supremacy of the general government. Whether this was right or wrong is not now the question. It is the *fact* that is alone important. Who then but the most scurvy political demagogue will arraign the South for having sent as its representatives in Congress the men who had stood by her when she honestly but mistakingly submitted her destiny to the decision of the sword? The Southern people had but a single source from which to choose their representatives, if we throw out of view, as we must, her ignorant and incompetent enfranchised negroes, and that other mere objectionable class, the plundering and rapacious carpet-bagger.

The representatives in the present Congress from the South will lose nothing by a comparison with the delegations from the balance of the Union. The question is not whether they were once rebels, but whether they are honest men and faithfully discharge their duty to the whole country. In all that constitutes a true Senator of the United States what a yawning gulf intervenes between such high-toned men as Ransom, Gordon, Norwood, Maxey and Withers, all confederate officers, and mercinary tools like Patterson, Conover, Spencer, Clayton and Dorsey? If either Lamar, of Mississippi, or Tucker, of Virginia, has a superior in the House from any portion of the North in intellect or high moral character, we would like to know his name. James G. Blaine, from his recent experience in debate with these two gentlemen, could give a satisfactory answer to the question.

Until the advent of the slimy carpet-bagger into the national legislature if there ever was a member of Congress from a Southern State who was charged with corrupt practices we fail to recollect the instance. Whatever may be said about their peculiar political views in the old days of nullification and slavery, they always maintained their official characters pure and without reproach. Northern Congressmen of both political parties have at various times disgraced themselves and retired from the public gaze, but so far as our knowledge extends the same charge cannot be made against a Southern member prior to the late civil war.

How supremely mean and contempt ible, then, is this radical cry about "rebels" and "confederate brigadiers" in Congress. When they commence to steal and plunder and to accept bribes, it will be time enough to array Northern sentiment against them—But as long as they pursue the even tenor of their way and act well their part these cowardly assaults of radical editors upon them will be treated by the great heart of the Northern people with the scorn and contempt which they deserve.

AS ONE of the many indications coming from various sections of the country in favor of the nomination of General Hancock for the Presidency by the St. Louis convention, we publish the following well written article from the Norfolk *Landmark*, one of the most influential journals of Virginia:

We copy elsewhere a statement made by the Washington correspondent of the *Herald* to the effect that Gen. Hancock is the "coming man" for the Democratic nomination. Ordinarily, we should say that we have had too many soldiers in the White House; and our opinion of the distinguished gentleman to whom we refer is such that we believe he would frankly agree with us; but the condition of affairs is so altered that we must abandon the objection. The position of the South is such that a change of administration is necessary to our salvation; and availability is an element of success which ought not to be discarded. In the case of Gen. Hancock, however, availability is reinforced by high personal character and superior ability. The men of this region have cause to remember him, for he and Mahone often crossed swords, so to speak, in our late unhappy war; and it is safe to say that the courage and ability he then displayed are linked with a magnanimous temper. But, above these considerations, the country remembers the course he adopted in Louisiana. In that province of the empire he had the hardihood to proclaim sound constitutional doctrines, and the paper he then drew up shows that he is fully equal to the discharge of civil as well as military duties. His broad and cultivated intellect—his genuine patriotism and moral courage—were conspicuously shown on that occasion; and when the passions of the hour have cooled, his course in Lenisiana will stand as an enduring monument to his public virtue. His past, both in peace and war, offer a guarantee that he would redeem the republic, and after a full survey of the field, and still mindful of our initial remark, we have no hesitation in declaring our opinion that his nomination would be an act of wisdom on the part of the Democracy.

In vain may the Radicals impeach *his* loyalty. His military record is one of the most splendid associated with the army of the Union. His opinions on public questions are known to be sound and worthy the best days of the republic. In one word, he is the man to reduce our chances of success to a certainty, and to beat Conkling, horse, foot and dragoons.

—An explosion of powder on Saturday last, during the operations in a new railway tunnel, in course of construction near Neath, Glamorgan county, South Wales, caused the roof to fall, burying all the workmen. Thirteen dead bodies and a number of wounded have been recovered. The search for victims of the disaster still continued at last accounts.

Report of the Boom Bill Investigation Committee.

Mr. HAYS, chairman of the committee to investigate the alleged bribery in connection with the boom bill, made the following report after reciting the resolution by authority of which they acted:

The committee submit the testimony of Mr. Miller, of Berks, and that of Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, to the consideration of the house, without expressing any opinion as to whether there was any misconduct on the part of Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia.

In the case of Mr. Knight, of Bucks county, the committee would respectfully report, that while they are not prepared to say that he was guilty of any intention of offering a bribe, or suggesting to Mr. Stewart, the member from Lawrence, that he could obtain money if he would vote against the bill on its final passage or withhold his vote, yet after a careful consideration of the testimony of Messrs. Stewart, Dickey and Theodore Hill, of Williamsport, they are of the opinion that the conduct of Mr. Knight was very improper, and they feel that they would not be discharging their duty if they did not call the attention of the house to it.

From a careful consideration of the testimony of Messrs. Thornton, Buck, Wise and Hannan, the committee are of the opinion that the conduct of Mr. Thornton, was improper in this: That the said Thornton approached both Messrs. Wise and Buck, members of the house, in such manner as to lead them to believe that they could obtain a valuable consideration for their vote against the bill.

In the case of Mr. Gentner, of Philadelphia, the committee, after carefully weighing the testimony of himself and Messrs. Wanner, Miller, of Berks, Spicer and Stevens, members of this house, are of the opinion that his conduct was very indiscreet, but they are not prepared to say from the evidence in the case that he was guilty of any effort to corruptly influence any of his fellow members.

Your committee further reports that as shown by the testimony of Mr. Petroff and himself, Wm. S. Douglass, a member of the house from the First district of Philadelphia, for the purpose of deceiving the friends of the bill mentioned in the resolution, authorized Mr. Petroff to use his name as one of fifteen who for a valuable consideration would vote for said bill on its final passage, and your committee are of the opinion that in so doing he was guilty of conduct unbecoming a member of this house.

Your committee also submits that it appears from the testimony of George W. Skinner, journal clerk of this house, of Messrs. Petroff, Douglass and O'Neill, members of this house, and of D. W. Seiler and T. R. Smith of the banking house of Dougherty Bros. & Co., of this city, that Emile J. Petroff, a member of this house from the fifth district of Philadelphia, solicited and consented to receive from F. E. Embick, through Geo. W. Skinner, money for himself and for others for his vote and the votes of others and with the understanding that his vote and official action should be influenced thereby on the bill referred to in the resolution, and your committee are of the opinion that by such conduct said Petroff violated section 29 of article 3 of the constitution of this commonwealth.

And your committee further submit that it appears from the testimony of Mr. Lynott and Mr. Hannan, of the house, and John B. Beck, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, that he, Martin F. Lynott, a member of the house from the Sixth district of Luzerne county, received of said John B. Beck the sum of $300 for his vote and official influence and with the understanding that his vote should be influenced thereby on said bill, and that by such conduct the said Lynott violated section 29 of article 3 of the constitution of this commonwealth.

Your committee further report that while they are of the opinion that under the resolution of their appointment their powers do not extend further than to inquire into misconduct on the part of members of the house, they feel that they would not be doing justice to themselves or to the house did they not call attention to the misconduct on the part of others as shown by the evidence herewith submitted. They therefore respectfully call attention to the misconduct of George W. Skinner, journal clerk of the house, as shown by the testimony of himself, Petroff, Douglass, O'Neill and Messrs. Seiler and Smith, of the banking house of Dougherty Bros. & Co, of Harrisburg.

They also call attention to the testimony of Messrs. Andre, Wanner and Miller, members of the house from Berks county, and Mr. Geiselman, member from Adams county, from which it appears that T. J. Boyer, of Clearfield, state senator from the Thirty-fourth district, offered and promised money and endeavored by the offer and promise of money to influence members of the house in regard to their votes on said bill.

They also submit the testimony of Mr. Reuter, of Montgomery county, and that of Mr. M'Henry, of Columbia county, members of this house, and of Jesse C. Ammerman, of Montour county, to your careful consideration for the reason that it contains evidence of corrupt solicitation on the part of said Ammerman in endeavoring to influence the votes of said members on said bill.

They also call attention to the testimony of Mr. Lynott, a member from Luzerne county, from which it appears that John B. Beck, of Williamsport, attempted to influence and corruptly solicited the votes and official action of the said Lynott by the offer and promise of money and by the actual payment of the sum of $300 to said Lynott for his vote and influence on said bill.

Your committee call special attention to the testimony of George W. Skinner, journal clerk, Messrs. Gross, Petroff and Douglass, members of the house, Messrs. Seiler and Smith, of the banking house of Dougherty, Bros. & Co, of Harrisburg, and of James Allison, clerk of the State Capitol hotel, and other witnesses, from which it appears that F. E. Embick, of Williamsport, was the chief manager of a lobby in favor of the boom bill. That he engaged and with his associates occupied from the opening of the present session until the 5th of April a suite of rooms at the State Capitol hotel and all the bills for said rooms were charged to him. That these rooms were kept open and members had free access to them. That shortly before the final passage of the bill he deposited over fifteen thousand dollars with Dougherty Bros. & Co. of this city, all of which was drawn out the day after the passage of the bill. That he negotiated with Mr. Petroff for fifteen votes for the bill and offered or promised Petroff $7,500 for such votes and to influence Petroff in his public and official duties.

Your committee also call special attention to the testimony of Jesse C. Ammerman and Messrs. Backus, Reutter and M'Henry and other witnesses, from which it appears that the use of money and other improper means were proposed by Peter Herdic, of Williamsport for the purpose of influencing members in their action on said bill.

The committee are also of the opinion that the testimony of Messrs. Moscrip and Tracy, members of the house, and Luther Andrews of Alba, Bradford county, is deserving of careful consideration on the part of the house with a view of determining what action it will take in reference to the conduct of said Andrews, in calling members of the house away from their seats by means of false telegrams, on the final passage of said bill.

Your committee further report that they are of the opinion that under the resolution appointing them, it is not within their province to make any recommendations as to what action shall be taken as to any one implicated in improper conduct concerning the passage of said bill, but feeling that the house will take such action in regard to those over whom it has control as will comport with the dignity of a branch of the legislature of a great commonwealth, respectfully refer the matter to the house and suggest that after the house shall have taken action, that this report together with a copy of the testimony be referred to the attorney general for such further action concerning all parties as he may deem advisable. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOSEPH HAYS,
FRED. W. GUNSTER,
A. SMITH,
B. C. CHRISTY,
CHARLES S. WOLFE,
WM. G. BARNETT,
URIAH TERRY,
S. F. CHAPIN,

Committee in full with the exception of Mr. Reyburn.

CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.—The following proclamation was issued by his excellency, Governor Hartranft, on Friday afternoon last:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By a joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, approved March 13, 1876, it is recommended by the senate and house of representatives to the people of the several states that they assemble in their several counties or towns of our national independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch may be filed, in print or manuscript in the clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy, in print or manuscript, be filed in the office of the librarian of congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first centennial of their existence.

Now, therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, governor as aforesaid, do hereby favorably commend this resolution to the people and the authorities of the various cities, counties and towns of this commonwealth, with the request that wherever the observance of the incoming anniversary of our national independence will permit, provision may be made to comply with the recommendation contained therein so that these historical sketches may be made to embrace all the information and statistics that can be obtained in relation to the first century of our existence as a commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state at Harrisburg, this 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the commonwealth the one hundredth.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

By the Governor:
M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE N. Y. *Sun* says it is a truly excellent and admirable work which Archbishop William's of Boston has taken upon himself in connection with the affairs of Patrick Donohoe of the Boston *Pilot*, who lately fell into bankruptcy. Donohoe, besides running his newspaper, had been carrying on a private banking business, receiving on deposit, in sums ranging from $25 upward, the savings of hard-working men and women, who put entire trust in his integrity. The amount of these deposits from laborers mechanics, servants, washerwomen, and needlewomen, reached, according to the published list, as high as $73,000, and their losses resulted in an incalculable amount of sorrow and suffering. Into the ears of Archbishop Williams and his priests their pitiable tales were poured, and he began to cast about for some way of relieving them. After a time he offered to purchase the *Pilot*, put $30,000 into its business, and raised more money in its behalf. We now learn that, after consummating the purchase, the Archbishop proposes to pay every dollar due to the poor people who deposited money with the former proprietor. This is a noble deed, which will be appreciated not only by the beneficiaries, but by the people at large. The Archbishop has set an example which some other people connected with banking institutions would do well to follow. He was in no way responsible for the affairs of the *Pilot*, and even after purchasing it he was in nowise bound to pay the debts of its proprietor. He has by his course honored himself, become more endeared than ever to thousands of the poor people of Boston, and won the respect of all men who can appreciate a good deed.

A METHODIST CAMP BURNED.—At midnight of the 22d the Methodist camp meeting grounds at Tarentum, some twenty miles from Pittsburgh, were completely desolated by an incendiary fire, involving a loss of $50,000. The number of buildings erected on the grounds was 156, all but about half a dozen of these being houses or cottages occupied by members of the camp meeting association. The cottages were all built by families occupying them, they paying rent to the association for the use of the grounds, so that the loss will mostly fall on individuals rather than on the association as a body. The houses average in value about $400, though some of the finest were worth pretty well on to $1,000. Many of the houses were furnished, the occupants leaving their furniture there during the winter. The grounds proper embrace upward of fourteen acres, being a level plateau with ravines on the east, west and north sides, the entrance being on the south side, the main road from Tarentum leading directly to the camp. The camp was one of the finest that could be imagined, the plateau being covered with immense forest trees, some of which were fully two feet in diameter. Great preparations were being made for a national camp meeting on the 7th of August, but it is feared the grove has been so badly injured that it will be impossible to hold the meeting there.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.—*Policy of the New Bishop.*—Frequent reference has been made in the daily papers to the policy Bishop Tuigg will adopt in his treatment of the societies connected with the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, and many groundless rumors have found their way into print. With a view of ascertaining the facts, a reporter of this paper called at the Episcopal residence last evening, and, so far as he could learn, the new Bishop will not oppose any association which has received the sanction of the Catholic Church. Secret societies and all organizations which have an evil tendency will not be countenanced by either Bishop Tuigg or any member of his clergy, and as the Catholic Total Abstinence Society does not come within this category, the statement that the new Bishop will oppose it is false and without foundation. Of one thing we are positive, that the new Bishop has a mind of his own and whatever course his conscience and duty may lead him to adopt, we may safely rely upon it that no idle threats of any who may favor associations of an evil tendency will induce him to change his policy or sway him from the course which his conscience and the teachings of the Church demand him to pursue.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Senator Wallace's wife is dangerously ill.

News and Other Notings.

—A Wisconsin calf weighed 115 pounds at birth.

—In Colorado county, Texas, the apples are now getting ripe.

—There is a barber's shop in Atlanta, Ga., in which all the barbers are young women.

—Two women, supposed to be Kate Bender and her mother, have been arrested at Laramie City.

—Berks county has an anvil 177 years old, a clock over 200 years old and a pocket book 125 years old.

—What next? A hen in Perry county, it is said, laid a Centennial egg, on which the figures '76 were defined.

—A twenty-four pound baby was recently born in Pittsburgh. Its mother weighs but one hundred and twenty.

—Elisha Sampson, of Danbury, sixty-seven years old, had his head blown off on Monday by his insane son, who was in the hands of the sheriff.

—A misbehaving woman was taken from her house in Bradfordville, Ky., by masked men, in the night, and severely whipped with beech switches.

—Dom Pedro will be provided with twenty-two rooms in Washington. On account of its circumscribed limits he declines visiting Rhode Island.

—Mr. Drum of Troy lived and died without knowing what a curiosity he was; but the surgeons found out by dissection that he had only one kidney.

—According to a decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska railroad companies are liable for damages resulting from prairies being set on fire by engines.

—Some of the people in Augusta, Ga., are decidedly nervous because the magazine containing 38,877 pounds of powder is in charge of a man named Thomassen.

—Six boys were arrested in Reading the other day for attacking farmers on the way to market and robbing them. Warrants are out for the arrest of nine more.

—There is an artist in the Schuylkill county almshouse who has painted a fine oil painting of the building and grounds. He is believed to be a foreign nobleman.

—Seventeen persons, implicated in the murder of Mr. Morgary, of the English expedition, will be executed at Bhamo, Burmah, May 5th, in the presence of a British escort.

—The schooner Katie, Captain Ferristal, which left Port Mulgrave on the 2d inst. for Boston with sixty passengers, has been given up by the people of the former place as lost.

—Of the seven children of John Hall of North Troy, four of them, all under fourteen years of age, weigh exactly 200 pounds and each has ten fingers, two thumbs and twelve toes.

—The State Supreme Court has just decided that a register, county clerk or other recorder of deeds, mortgages, etc., is liable in damages for a false certificate of search for encumbrances on land.

—John Stone, of Manor station, Crawford county fell in love with a girl only 13 years old, and because she was too young to marry he concluded to die for her and shot himself through the head.

—James O'Donnell, while in his dwelling at Pottsville on Sunday, was shot at through the window, the ball entering his head, back of the right ear. No clue to the guilty party has been discovered.

—A mountain of superior white chalk has been discovered in Idaho, and now if a never-failing spring is in close proximity, an enterprising man might start a dairy there without investing in a single cow.

—On Palm Sunday, April 9, between eighty and ninety Roman Catholic churches twenty-two of them in the diocese of New York, were supplied with real palms. They were obtained from Charleston, S. C.

—While five persons were descending a coal shaft at Brown's station, in Missouri, last Friday, the rope broke and they fell to the bottom, a depth of over 100 feet. Three were killed and the others fatally injured.

—It is stated from Washington that the display of everything connected with fish and the fisheries to be made at the Centennial exhibition by the Smithsonian Institute will be "the largest of the kind in the world."

—The family of the late Orestes A. Brownson consists of one daughter, Mrs. Mead, of Elizabeth, N. J., and two sons, Orestes A., Jr., Superintendant of Public Schools, at Dubuque, Iowa, and Major Henry F., of Detroit.

—Patrick Boyle, William Roberts, Geo. Wilson and Martin McGonan, convicted on Friday in Kings county, N. Y., of robbing the jewelry store of Louis Billen, on Hicks street, Brooklyn, were each sentenced to State Prison for twenty years.

—Rev. Mr. Truesdale of the Sharon Presbyterian church, recently received a counterfeit five dollar bill for marrying a couple of strangers. It might startle the wedded pair to learn that no marriage can be legally contracted by fraud.

—John Jacob Astor and William B. Astor, esqs., a few days since, hearing that St. Luke's hospital was in need of funds, sent it each $25,000, a sum sufficiently large to enable it to continue its benevolent work without embarrassment.

—A photographer has been swindling Lehigh county children by representing that he was authorized to photograph them for the Centennial. He took in about one hundred dollars at Hazleton, the boys and girls were so anxious to be seen at the Centennial.

—Mrs. Fitch (Gen. Sherman's daughter), will wear her diamonds after all, the Senate having on Thursday, on motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to admit the Khedive's present free of duty.

—Reports from various points in Iowa, Nebraska and southern Dakota tell of destructive prairie fires for the past two days, involving great loss of property. No lives have been lost as yet, though in some instances people escaped with only their night-clothes.

—Burglars have been operating extensively in McKeesport for some time past, but succeeded on Saturday morning in making their most successful haul. The residence of John Larkins was entered and $4,946 in money, and two gold and one silver watches taken.

—Charles Cook, a young farmer residing at Hyde Park, Vermont, was murdered on Sunday morning by his father, who has been insane for some time and was supposed to be harmless. He attacked his son with an axe and beat his brains out. The elder Cook has been lodged in jail.

—A shipment of one hundred pairs of prairie chickens, ten pairs of wild turkeys, and ten pairs of wild geese is soon to be sent from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand, for the purpose of introducing there these hitherto unknown birds. The prairie chickens and turkeys were caught in Iowa.

—A man named Milligan, from Scranton, arrived at Fort Laramie on Thursday and reported that on the morning of the 16th inst. his party was attacked by Indians fifty miles from Custer. Three persons, one of them a woman, were killed, a colored woman was captured, and three men were wounded.

—It is estimated that there are 75,000,000 feet of lumber in the Lock Haven boom. About 750 rafts have reached the dam, and the majority of them have passed below. The shipments of lumber by rail and canal for the year thus far foot up 44,450,000 feet, an increase of 940,000 feet over the corresponding period in 1875.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the main floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides the machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as exactly well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our profits down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed*. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 30 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of sale make it possible to please people in every part of the country as perfectly as if they were present in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than that, each charged with its own business, and thoroughly organized, a necessary cog in the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "With pleasure. The Cutting department, for those who prefer custom work; the ready-made; the Furnishing department, with its large stock of all goods pertaining to a first-class shirt; the Shirt factory, with its busy hum of industry, making our own first-class shirts; the Hat department, itself a large store. The Garment Stock department. Receiving Room. The Order Department. The Special Outfitting department named before. The Delivery Department. The Exchange department. The Messenger department."

V. "Hold, hold! sir, enough!"

A. "I'm not half through! The Boy's Clothing Department, with its bill and lodging, editing and publishing business Journal, circulating over 50,000 copies, to tell all your friends about it. The Boot and Shoe Department, with its many rooms. The Hosiery Department. The Youths' Department. The Children's Department, with its separate entrance for ladies. The Telegraph department. The Chief Clerk's Department, with its book-keepers and assistants. The Manager's Department; Financier's department; other offices of the firm; all busy as bees thinking, planning, executing, buying, selling, engineering, rowing with the tide, and in a thousand ways contributing to carry on a business which is now reaching to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 annually."

V. "S-t-u-p-e-n-d-o-u-s!"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to mention Cashier's Department, which handles the cash of retail sales on some single days!"

V. "$25,000! Immense! That's why you have the house to buy cheap and sell cheap!"

A. "Exactly! You see it is the way we please people throng here. Knowledge of goods, and on low prices and immediate returns."

V. "What are the profits? How much about?"

A. "Our system of business dealing is one price, no deviation; 2. Cash for everything. A guarantee protecting the purchaser, and money returned if the buyer can't be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

A. "Nothing. And the people see it."

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for your attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure to me. Call again; and be sure of the right place, Oak Hall, Wanamaker & Brown's, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market."

V. "Thank you! I shall be happy to. Good morning."

—A hail storm passed over a part of Kansas on Saturday afternoon which destroyed all the orchards and wheat crop, not a single leaf, bud or blossom on the trees being left. Large numbers of cattle were killed. In some places the hail was eight inches deep and the size of hen's eggs. Wagon loads could be scraped up Monday morning thirty-six hours after it fell.

—It is scarcely credible, yet it is a recorded fact, that Mrs. Sarah Callum, 81 years of age, a resident of Iowa Falls, the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812, has recently discovered that she is entitled to a pension. She was married in 1810, and became a mother in 1811, and lived all this time in blissful ignorance of the fact that the Government was paying pensions to soldiers.

—About a month ago a patient of Dr. Taggart, residing in Cincinnati, gave birth to a male child singularly afflicted. The left arm terminated at the elbow, and both legs at the knee. These unnatural extremities were well rounded, and, strange to say, the child is healthy and doing well. Of a similar want of the arm there are several instances, but that both legs also should be wanting is, we believe, unprecedented in medical history.

—When the charge against ex-Speaker Blaine was made of pocketing $94,000 of the Union Pacific money, he said he wouldn't demand an investigation, as he didn't think the public would believe it, anyhow. Later developments in the case seem to warrant the belief that he will be forced to subject the matter to an investigation, as the phantom, if such it be, will not down at his bidding. The public isn't nearly as confiding as Mr. Blaine seemed to think.

—Some time last Thursday night a family of emigrants, named Baker, from somewhere in Pennsylvania, were massacred by Indians, about one hundred miles northwest of Custer City. The family consisted of a man, his wife and two children, all of whom were brained with hatchets or tomahawks and then scalped. The wagon belonging to Baker was rifled and everything valuable carried off. The bodies of the victims were decently buried by those who found them.

—The Columbia *Herald*, in referring to the fire in the Catholic church of that borough, on Monday, says that when the fire broke out a little girl residing at the pastoral house, started off in her fright and ran all the way to Marietta—over three miles—to notify her pastor of the trouble. The fact is that she outran the telegraph, for before the messenger at Marietta had reached Father Pieper, stopping at the house of a friend in the lower part of the town, she had delivered her message and her pastor was on his way home!

—Dom Pedro has lost his aunt, the Princess Isabella Maria Conception Jane Charlotte Gualberta Anna Frances of Assisi Xaviera Paula d'Alcantara Antoinette Raphaela Michaela Gabriella Joachina Gonzaga. This lady was the only sister of Dom Pedro's father, Dom Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil. She was born in 1801 on the Fourth of July, which gives her a Centennial interest for Americans; and from March, 1826, to February, 1828, she acted as Regent of Portugal during the troubled childhood of her niece, Queen Mara da Gloria.

—Mrs. Edward Fitch, mother of Lieutenant Thomas Fitch, United States Navy, and husband of the daughter of General Sherman, was buried from St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, in Union place, Greenpoint, N. Y., on Saturday last. At the church a solemn requiem mass for the repose of her soul was celebrated, at which Father O'Brien acted as celebrant, Father Lane as deacon, and Father Marvin as subdeacon. The attendance was large. Among those present were Lieutenant Fitch, Mrs. Lieutenant Fitch and General Sherman. The remains were interred in Calvary cemetery.

—Hon. O. J. Dickey died at his home in Lancaster on Friday morning, after an illness of eight weeks, of typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Dickey was born in old Brighton, Beaver county, on April 6, 1823. When young he removed to Lancaster and entered Mr. Stevens' office as a law student. From 1856 to 1859 he served as District Attorney of Lancaster county. On the death of Thaddens Stevens, during the 40th Congress, Mr. Dickey was elected to fill the vacancy. He was subsequently twice re-elected for full terms, retiring in 1873, after five years' service.

—A singular and inexplicable accident happened at the plate-glass works at Jeffersonville, Ind., one night last week. The watchman was startled by hearing a loud noise in the setting-up room resembling the breaking of glass. He feared that all the glass in the room had been broken, and on going there found about one thousand boxes of glass shivered. In the room had been stored about a thousand boxes of glass, from 20x70 to 40x60, double thickness. The boxes containing the glass were standing on their ends, about six inches apart, and by some means they started falling like a row of bricks, increasing with force as each box fell and going as fast as a railroad train until the end box was reached. Nearly all the glass was broken.

—Thomas W. Piper, convicted of murdering his wife, Mary Ann Piper, was executed May 26th, for the murder of Abel Young in the belfry of the Methodist church, on Fifth avenue (Boston) church, on Friday, 1872. Piper made a sworn statement that she committed the deeds and theories that caused her death from a blow with a door falling upon her head, that he was frightened lest he would be accused of murdering her, and therefore did not make known his knowledge of the matter, trusting that circumstantial connection with it would not be discovered.

—John R. Dolan, the murderer of Timothy Noe, was executed in the tombs prison yard, New York, at 9:47 o'clock on Friday morning. He died without a struggle. He walked to his doom with self-possession, though he shed a few tears after his arms were bound. He was brought out at 9:40 and walked firmly to the gallows and mounted the platform light. He stood under the gallows about a minute. The rope was cut with a knife, and the body rose in the air. It struggled but little and died comparatively easy. Dolan wrote a letter to his counsel the previous day night, thanking him for his efforts in his behalf and requesting a declaration of innocence of the murder.

—We were shown yesterday by the Knoxville *Chronicle*, by Eugene Franklin, a wooden watch made by Victor Doriot, of Bristol. The watch is made of brier-root, and the inside all except three of the wheels and springs—which are metal—are of boxwood, while the face is made of a piece of the shoulder blade of a hog. The watch was run over by a train and thus destroyed a short time ago. It is an open faced watch, with a glass crystal, and is an elegant piece of workmanship, displaying wonderful ingenuity in the maker. It does not weigh more than an ounce. Mat says he intends to keep the watch a day or two and if it does not keep as good time as any watch he ever saw, he will return it.

—The charges of arson against Thomas Fitzhugh, the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington, have been revived, both privately and in public, and indictments were found against him in Kentucky in 1871 alleging arson. Fitzhugh was promptly acquitted in both cases. The charges were gotten up, as gentlemen of the highest respectability assert, either from malice or under misapprehension of facts. Another charge against Fitzhugh is that of attempted bribery. He lived in Texas last year. This charge is also without foundation as the first. Fitzhugh has sent for official papers and other proofs which will show the entire innocence of the imputed crimes, and it shall appear to be necessary he will return for the fullest investigation by a committee of the House.

—A long story comes from Washington originating with Sergeant George Harkness, in charge of the signal service office there, who was formerly public debtor and clerk in the treasury department. Secretary M'Culloch. He alleges that he was engaged thus in the treasury department discovered great frauds; that an error in the debt statement reported many years ago to the treasury that was not on hand; that the government was paying three per cent. interest on money to meet temporary necessities, and also says he discovered that large sums, amounting to thousands of dollars of government money, was placed in the hands of parties who loaned it back to the government at high rates of interest, and that individual funds and draws were deposited. Secretary Prender will probably ventilate the matter in question before the committee on expenditures in the treasury department at Washington, to ascertain whither he has gone.

—What the Harrisburg *Patriot* terms the pranks of those idiots and nuisances to society, a practical joker, amused himself at the expense of a good many honest women in New York the other day. He inserted in a morning newspaper an advertisement for seventy five more women to go to the centennial to be employment at $1.75 a day. The place of employment of the alleged advertiser for help to the centennial was thronged with anxious applicants for employment. It was only when he declared he wanted no help to go to the centennial that they had been shamefully duped. Then he was obliged in his despair to make an appeal to the central police station for a police force to relieve him of his besiegers. A twenty-five cents the joker had had a good time at the expense of several hundred people who are vainly seeking for employment and obtaining a livelihood, but it will probably cost him a broken head.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* Washington (Ohio) special says about a week ago Thomas Baunock, a farmer, residing three miles from that place, while working in a field with his son, aged fifteen, and a

CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

...DAY, - APRIL 28, 1876.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

...e, There, and the Other Place.

...ow doesn't make a bummer.

...e winter wheat will pan out very ...

...this region.

...ar as it may seem, grain cannot be ...ed by "putting a head on it."

...Sunday will be the fifth one that ...ice appearance this month.

...Harry frost on Wednesday morning. ...ason; slightly varied, ever since.

...Mr. J. H. Minnich, of Bedford, has a ...ld guinea that was coined 360 years ...

...Gen. W. K. Piper wants to go to the ...gress from Blair county. Who'll stop ...

...A little son of Mr. James Gibson, of ...n borough, fell off a fence one day ...week and fractured one of his arms.

...The Methodist congregation at Cherry ...will complete the erection of a fine church ...edifice in time during the coming sum...

...A cow owned by Mr. Joseph Millen, ...Cherry township, Indiana county, has ...given birth to eight lambs during the last ...months.

...Hon. Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown, ...has Senatorial aspirations. May ...Democratic candidate get a chance to ...run in the fall.

...The clothing establishment of Mr. Jacob ...Altoona, was entered by burglars ...night last and robbed of over $300 ...of unauthorized goods.

...In Huntingdon court, last week, ...was sentenced Andrew Dunn to two ...in the penitentiary for stealing $160 ...was named Ronsiough, of Orbisonia.

...Any interest the Johnstown *Tribune* ...that six inches of snow was reported ...as actually reported—at Lloydsville, ...township, on Tuesday morning last. ...young man Long, whose injury by ...near the Johnstown station we ...last week, did not die, as reported, ...lives with fair prospects for his ulti...recovery.

...And now comes Miss Kate G. Nevin, of ...with what she calls a "panic quilt," ...ing 3,421 patches. The quilt gets its ...from the fact that it was pieced dur...first year of the panic.

...Mr. Scott, of Altoona, whose "little ...nuisance" with Miles Moran at the ...election will be remembered, was on ...not found guilty in the Blair coun...of assault and battery.

...Edward O'Connor, a member of the ...fraternity, was struck by the ...freight east, near Elizabeth Fur...Allegheny county, on Tuesday forenoon, ...fully cut about the head and face.

...The Bellefonte *Watchman* says that next ...the Pittsburgh *Commercial* and the Har...*Telegraph*, the Somerset *Herald* is the ...official liar in the State. The *Watch*...evidently don't exchange with the ...Somerset Tribune.

...The officers don their new uniforms con...on the 1st inst. train agents will be known to ...the P. R. R. Co. by their numbers and not ...by names. If Mike Quartz's number ...be composed with his pedal extremities ...it will be No. 18.

...Mr. Quartz went to Pittsburgh on ...to have his measure for one of those ...uniforms now suits with which the Pa. ...Co. intends to clothe its conductors and ...guards. When we see the duds we ...how they look.

...The Honorable Appraiser, Mr. John ...has completed his labors, and the ...now in the hands of the printer, but ...late hour at which it reached ...was unable to put it in type this ...Time enough next issue.

...Messrs. Kelly, Wm. Powers, John Hughes ...Jim King were convicted in the Blair ...court last Tuesday of having broken ...and stolen a lot of goods from the store ...Fee, at Yellow Springs, on the night ...April 9th. Not yet sentenced.

...The display of ladies' hats, flowers ...the large show window of Mrs. R. ...extensive millinery store indicates ...that a handsome array of new ...goods has just been received and ...for the inspection of the fair sex. ...ladies.

...The Standard says that the ponderous ...that recently passed over the ...cracked the beam at 651. If Boss ...would preserve his well earned rep...as the model (?) "foe the Powers" he ...must steer clear of such weighty items ...handling lady afterwards.

...Mr. Hilkine, of the East Ward, went to ...on Tuesday night the happy possessor ...a chicken, but woke up next morning ...that some contemptible sneak thief ...had evidently hands on six of his favorite ...fowls. And now Abe is one of the mad...men in this community.

...Judge Stinson Tuesday found against ...Mr. F. Milliken, District Attorney of ...county, and he was held in the sum in ...he was originally bound to appear ...answer at the next term of court. The ...suit against him is irregularity in the ...execution of a commonwealth case.

...John C. Eller, a Pa. R. R. brakeman, ...struck on the head by the upright of a ...while looking out at the south side of ...car near Hawkins' station, eight miles ...of Pittsburgh, on last Monday after...and killed instantly. He was aged ...years and leaves a wife and one ...child.

...A resident of Altoona named John El...whose veins a great deal of negro ...blood with a slight medicum of Indian blood is ...said to have coursed, died on Sunday ...last from an overdose of laudanum ...which he was in the habit of using ...quantities for the purpose of pro...sleep.

...Three lads named O'Neil, Dibert and ...Cook, who are implicated in the stealing ...watch from Mr. Nathan Swank, of ...Kernville, for which offense another lad ...named Coleston now pines in our county ...jail, were arrested at Torrence station on ...Monday last, and will probably be brought ...to this city.

...Dr. M. A. Wesner, who recently gradu...from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, ...has opened up his residence in Carrolltown, ...where he will be glad to do his part in alleviating those ills to which human flesh is ...heir. The Doctor is a worthy gentleman and ...we trust that he will succeed in establishing ...a good practice.

...Those who would their lives prolong, ...must live more by petty cares annoyed, ...bear in mind as worldly paths they ...tread that there are such men as Myers & ...Boyle. Their store is known both far and ...near as the cheapest, best in town, where ...goods are sold so low that we're quite sure ...they will knock their prices down.

...Those cursed hard times are well calculated to make almost anybody "look down ...in the mouth," but that ain't what's the ...matter with Dr. Hoffman, who means business, as he does any looking of that kind. ...Those particulars consult the aforesaid ...Doctor, of Loretto, where he will be dentally ...(incidentally) found on Monday next.

...The latest Rumor knows what she is ...about. Belmont, the well known ...resort located in this place, will soon ...pass from the hands of Bishop ...Domenec into the hands of Bishop ...Phelan of the new Allegheny diocese, ...and it is said to be to establish a ...theological seminary therein. The transfer, ...if made, will be made in about two weeks.

...A young man named Cullenton was ...arrested in Johnstown, on Tuesday ...last, charged one of a gang of boys who stole ...a watch from Nathan Swank, of Kernville. ...The watch was returned to the owner by the ...father of a lad named Reynolds, who with ...three boys named Dibert and O'Neill, ...of the same town, have disappeared, is said to be ...implicated in the robbery.

...Cheaper in the long run to get *good* ...goods even at a high price; how much ...better it is both good and at the extreme...low prices charged by Wanamaker & ...Brown, 818 and 820 Market, Philadelphia. Call ...and see A. T. Stewart, Thompson, at the Ebensburg post-...office, and see samples of goods and list of ...prices before buying or ordering a new suit ...of clothes from any other house.

—Constable Bradley, of Allegheny township, Blair county, while attempting a few evenings ago to arrest a lad named David Smith, of Duncansville, was assaulted by the father and mother of the boy, and during the melee the left hand of the constable was broken by a blow from a skillet in the hands of the mother. The boy escaped, and warrants for the arrest of the parents were issued.

—Millard Fillmore Harmon, a pupil of the Altoona public schools, was the successful aspirant for the cadetship at West Point, for which a competitive examination, in compliance with the wishes of Hon. John Reilly, was held in that city on Wednesday of last week. Young Harmon reported at West Point on Tuesday last, when and where a second examination took place, with what result has not yet transpired.

—The people of Altoona are having a big flag made to throw to the breeze on the 4th of July. In length it will be fifty feet, in width thirty-two feet eight inches. The blue field will be sixteen feet eight inches in length and of the same depth. The thirty-eight stars will each measure fifteen inches across. It will require two thousand seven hundred yards of machine sewing and ninety yards of hand sewing to complete it, and it will weigh about fifty-five pounds.

—A widow named Dalton, residing at Larimer's Station, Westmoreland county, was struck by the Johnstown accommodation train near Irwin's Station, on Wednesday evening of last week, and received injuries which resulted in her death a few hours afterwards. She was walking on the north track, and observing an approaching train, stepped off that on to another track directly in front of the accommodation train. Her husband was killed near the same place about one year ago.

—We heartly concur in the advice given by the Johnstown *Democrat* to its readers when it tells them to go to Star Hall Clothing Store and look at the elegant spring and summer goods just received, and we advise our readers to go and do likewise. Mr. Murphy has filled his large store room with new goods of the best materials and latest styles, embracing handsome suits, hats, caps, gents' furnishing goods, etc. He is selling very low, and now is the time to buy. No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, is the right place.

—We are glad to learn that Messrs. Morrison, Bare & Co. have completed the erection of their new paper mill and that it is now in complete running order. The machinery is nearly all new and a new Fordnear paper machine has been put in the mill at a cost of $10,000. The total improvement stands the proprietors about $50,000. The mill was started on the 12th inst., and now manufactures wool and straw paper, and they have facilities for making double the amount of paper they did with the former mill.

—Conrad Weiddersheim, a puddler at the Johnstown rolling mill, was terribly burned about the head, neck and arms, about half past 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, by an explosion of liquid metal, caused by another employee throwing a small bucket full of water into the furnace at which Mr. W. was at work. The injured man will recover but it is feard that he will lose one of his eyes, to say nothing of the suffering he must endure and the time he must remain idle, all through the vicious or indiscreet act of another person.

—Let us find our sweetest comfort in the blessings of to-day—with a patient hand removing all the briars from the way; and then if something still is wanting our comfort to complete, we all can surely find it in clothing sound and neat, which for cash at lowest prices Godfrey Wolff's prepared to sell to all who wish to purchase what will fit and wear like—well, go and see his splendid Spring stock just received and opened at the oldest and cheapest clothing emporium in Altoona, on Tweifth street, next door to the post-office.

—By the bursting of the leaves, by the lengthening of the eves, Spring is coming; by the flowers that scent the air, by the skies more pure and fair, by the singing everywhere, Spring is coming; by the clothing fine and neat which Hess has now in stock complete, at his famous store, Main street, and whose prices none can beat, Spring is coming—indeed it has come—and sensible men and youths are all going there to buy elegant suits worthy of the great occasion. Nos. 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown. Remember that now.

—Rev. Father Lemke, a gentleman who is too well known in Cambria county to need any introduction from us, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as a priest at St. Walburga's church, in Elizabeth N. J., of which he is pastor, on Tuesday morning last. We have at present writing no account of the ceremonies, but as Bishops Corrigan and M'Quade were expected to officiate, and as Archbishop Bailey and over one hundred priests had been invited, the proceedings were no doubt of a most impressive and interesting character.

—Two sacks of flour were abstracted from the kitchen apartment of Mr. Joseph Gutwalt's residence, in the West Ward, on Sunday evening last, during the absence at vespers of Mrs. Gutwalt and the younger members of the family. Mr. G. himself was in the front part of the house at the time and heard some one in the kitchen, but not being aware of the absence of all of the family, supposed everything was right and therefore took no notice of the intruder, whose presence only became apparent when the "staff of life" was found to be *non est*.

—The first Sabbath School Convention of the Allegheny Evangelical Lutheran Synod will be hold in Altoona, from May 23d to 25th, 1876. Each school connected with the Synod will elect two delegates, male and female, besides the pastor, to represent them in the Convention. A report of the number of officers, teachers and scholars, with the number of additions to the church from the school during the year, and the amount contributed for benevolent purposes, is requested. Delegates will inform Rev. H. Baker, of Altoona, in due time, of their intention to be present.

THREE FIRES IN ONE DAY.—Friday last was not only a bad day for high winds, but deserves to go upon record in this part of the country at least as one more than usually prolific of fires, no less than three having taken place on that day within a few miles of each other.

The first of these in point of locality if not of time, occurred in Susquehanna township about noon, and resulted in the complete wiping out of the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Reffner, as well as the almost total destruction of all it contained, including, besides the furniture, about forty bushels of wheat and some other grain. The fire was communicated to the roof from the stove pipe while the family were at dinner, and the first intimation the inmates had of the conflagration was the falling in of the roof. Mr. Reffner's loss, which he is but poorly able to bear, will amount to about $600, on which there is no insurance.

On the same day, as already indicated, the residence of Mr. Daniel Glenn, of Pine township, Indiana county, near the Cambria line, was set on fire by a spark falling upon the roof, and was burned to the ground with the greater part of its contents. We did not learn the extent of the loss nor the amount of insurance, if indeed there was any.

The third and last of this series of conflagrations was at the residence of Dr. Brallier, of Cherry Tree, Indiana county, which caught fire in much the same way as the others, but was fortunately discovered in time to prevent further damage than the burning in the roof of a hole about eight feet square.

QUEER FREAK OF NATURE.—From Wednesday's issue of the Latrobe *Advance* we clip the following:

On Monday last Dr. Wm. C. Coleman showed us something very rare in the way of a fowl. It was a chicken having two wel developed and perfectly formed bodies, four perfect wings, four perfect legs and feet and only one head. The bodies of this curiosity were perfect in every respect and were joined together a short distance back of the head. The chicken lived about one minute after being freed from the shell. It was hatched from an egg of the Partridge Cochin breed and the Dr. declares that the egg contained but one yolk. He has suspended it on wires in a large bottle of alcohol and says it is to be placed on exhibition at the Centennial Poultry Exhibition which will open at Philadelphia about the middle of October. Trot out your curiosities and beat this if you can. The field is open to both Cambria and Bedford counties.

A FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN NEIGHBORS.—The Somerset *Herald* for the current week furnishes the following particulars of the killing of Jacob Rose by John J. Sease, in Paint township, Somerset county, a short distance South of Scalp Level, this county, on Wednesday the 19th inst., a brief notice of which was published in a portion of our last issue:

It becomes our duty to chronicle a sad tragedy that was enacted in Paint township, on Wednesday last, wherein Jacob Rose was killed by John J. Sease. Rose was the owner of a saw mill and it appears from all the information we have been able to gather on the subject, that on the day named Sease went to the mill to get some lumber which belonged to him and which had been sawed at the mill. The owner of the mill and one of his sons were at work at the mill at the time, and Sease and the boy got into a wrangle. After some hard words had been handled between them, the former picked up a piece of lath about four feet long and four inches wide, for the purpose of striking the boy. At this stage of the proceeding the elder Rose interfered and told Sease not to strike the boy, when Sease quickly turned on the old gentleman and dealt him a blow across the head, inflicting a wound several inches in length and fracturing the skull.

Doctor F. L. Geyerdorf was called upon and did all for the suffering man that medical skill could devise. Mr. Rose appeared to be perfectly free from any alarm that the wound would prove fatal, as he mounted a horse and rode to the office of John E. Sease, Esq., to make an information against Sease, but before finishing his statement he became so weak that he was compelled to abandon it, and started for his home. On his way thither he became so sick and the unfavorable symptoms increased so rapidly, that it was evident his lease upon life was very short. About 8 o'clock in the evening the unfortunate man breathed his last, and his death is directly attributed to the injuries inflicted by John J. Sease.

Mr. Rose was a man of about fifty years of age and was universally esteemed in the community in which he lived.

Sease was arrested and brought to the jail at this place on Friday last, and the matter will doubtless undergo a judicial investigation at the August term of our court. He is a man of about fifty years of age, near six feet high and weighs upward of two hundred pounds, broad shouldered, well developed muscles and has a long black beard and black hair. The nose is rather prominent and the eyes large and bright. Taken altogether he is a fine physical specimen of manhood. This account of the deplorable affair is not near full, we know, as our readers would desire, nor is it as comprehensive as we would like to make it, but that *beautiful statute* (?) in the criminal jurisprudence of the State which disqualifies a man who has intelligence enough to read and think about a case of the kind from serving on the jury, precludes the giving of the circumstances in full. When our law makers in their great wisdom will determine that men of intelligence are not to be prevented from fulfilling their sworn obligations to "give a verdict in accordance with the evidence" by any account any such affairs that they may read or hear, then and not until then can enterprising journals furnish their readers with full and minute accounts of such tragedies.

XANTIPPE.—It seems that the memory of this woman, like that of her renowned husband, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said to have possessed a very irritable temper, and her name has become a synonym of "vixen," or "scold." It is more than possible, however, that the judgment passed upon her by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would undoubtedly have discovered in her many good qualities, and have attributed her failings more to physical infirmities than to moral obliquity. The party most intimately acquainted with her, and therefore best able to form a correct opinion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well known that many of the diseases to which women are subject, have a direct tendency to render them irritable, peevish, cross, morose, unreasonable, so that they chafe and fret over all those little ills and annoyances that a person in health would bear with composure. It is fair to infer that most of the tantrums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone; and could Socrates, as he returned from the Senate, the Gymnasium, or the Atheneum, have stopped at Pestle & Mortar's Drug Store and carried home a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now and then, no doubt he might have evaded many a "curtain lecture," allayed many a "domestic broil," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rescued his wife's name from the unenviable, world-wide, and eternal notoriety is has attained. Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.—Below we print a recipe for the cure of diphtheria, which has been kindly furnished for the benefit of the public, by Mr. Hiram Burlew, of Lock Haven. It is composed, as will be seen, of simple ingredients, which can be readily obtained at any of our drug stores. A supply should be prepared by everybody and kept on hand for an emergency; although we do not anticipate an alarming spread of the dreaded diphtheria, it will often "come handy" in case of sore throat of any kind. The following is the recipe:

3 oz. wild cherry bark.
2 oz. sage.

Boil each separately in a pint of water, mix together and strain, and boil down to half pint; add to this 1 oz. of alum and as much loaf or granulated sugar as will dissolve. This is to be used as a gargle as often as may be needed. Poultice the throat with figs or cranberries, well mashed.

Mr. Burlew adds: "I made use of the above treatment for diphtheria in my family with good success, when the doctor had given up the child as a hopeless case."—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—*Health and Beauty—How to Secure Them.—Female Irregularities.*—Beauty is as indispensible to the happiness of woman as is health to her existence, the loss of charms being regarded as a greater affliction than death itself. Holloway's Pills and Ointment have done more towards preserving it, and relieving the various disorders incidental to the sex, than all other advertised medicines united. Thousands of lovely females have had their constitutions ruined and beauty blighted by drastic apperients, pernicious stimulants and poisonous lotions. The mild, soothing and restorative influence of Holloway's great internal and external remedies, in all complaints of women, are now generally admitted, whether in the Springtime of womanhood, or in the Autumn, or turn of life. 184.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, and you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof thas GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all itf effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Hart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits etc., we ask you to go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or Wolcslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents, and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

—A seven-year old daughter of Mr. Wm. Wright, residing near New Florence Westmoreland county, had one of her hands torn off piece by piece, one day last week, by being canght in a cutting-box. It seems that the little girl and an older brother went to the barn together, and while there the lad started the cutting-box and by some means his sister got her hand into the mill and it was pulled in between the rollers with the terrible result stated.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York.* [4-21.-6m.]

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—The *Catholic World* for May plies its axe at "The Root of our Present Evils," and plies lustily. The subject is a large and inviting one to the moralizing critic, and whether or not the *Catholic World* has bared the real root is for the reader to satisfy himself. The article is a thoughtful one, and, though, as might be expected, the views enunciated are Catholic in their tone and tendency, the considerations advanced in it deserve attention from all quarters. "A French Novel" is a lighter theme, but full of interest and vivacity. The freedom claimed for Catholic writers of fiction in the future is of the largest kind, and the rating given such writers in the past, of the sharpest. "Pirkheimer" is a refreshing dip into one of the side currents of the great Reformation. The Catastrophe is at length reached in "Are You My Wife?" The end of the strange heroine is told with great power and feeling. This story will end in the June number. "Napoleon and Pius VII." is an article based on the new and very interesting "Life of Pius VII." by Miss Allies. "The Poetry of the Period" will probably attract the general attention as much as anything in the present number. The writer rates Rossetti and Morris higher than Tennyson. What will the lovers of the Lanreate think of this? "The Church and Civil Liberty" holds up the Catholic Church as the champion of human liberty now and since its existence. Before it and without it, according to the writer, true liberty was unknown. "Scanderbeg" is a spirited biographical sketch of a real Christian hero. The article has a certain present interest, from the fact that its subject led to the last great revolt against the Turkish power, in much the same region as that wherein the struggle between Christian and Turk is now being waged. There are several other articles of greater or less interest in the present number of this magazine. But from those mentioned it is easy to see that the *Catholic World* knows thoroughly how to pass "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," and combine solidity of matter with gracefulness of touch. The literary criticisms are full of merit, and form a valuable feature of their own. The *expose* of an unusually provoking piece of literary piracy in a so-called edition of "Faber's Hymns" was deserved.

WIDE AWAKE FOR MAY, 1876.—WIDE AWAKE for May is grassy, flowery, and out-of-door-ish generally. There is a delightful flutter of birds' wings in Miss H. R. Hudson's poem, "Helping the Birds." Mrs. Warner's full-page poem is starred with dandelions, there are humming-birds in "Sweetheart's Surprise," by Mary E. C. Wyeth, a merry sound of waters in the "Mill Songs" by Miss Farman. "Puss Speaks" adds another to these fine poems. The number opens with a story by Edgar Fawcett, adorned by a fine illustration drawn by Miss C. A. Northam. It will do our independent girls no harm to read this story. Other good stories are, "The Doll Mission," by the editor, "The Angel of the House," a Centennial story, by C. H. Woodman, and "Hanging a Bear," a true story of adventure by Rev. I. L. Boman, with a spirited frontispiece by F. T. Merrill. There is a simple but tempting record of last summer's camping out, by H. A. H., alluring one thus early to the wholesome way we Yankees have taken up of spending the hot summer days, while the initial paper of "A Child in Florence" promises us some pleasant reminiscences of that famous art-city. The serials, "Young Rick" and "The Cooking Club," are worth the reading. The Departments are well-sustained, the pictures admirable.—Last, but not least among the attractions, is a Centennial drama, prepared for the children by the well-known dramatic writer, Mrs. E. D. Cheney. It is given thus early that the children may have full time to prepare for their Holly and Evergreen celebrations. We say "God Speed" to this bright, wholesome magazine.

Only $2.00 per annum. Sample copies 20 cts. D. LOTHROP & Co., Boston.

A NEW CREATION.—When the human body is exhausted and worn down with disease, when the face is blanched and pale, when the muscles shrink away, when the eye loses its lustre, when cough and night sweats are increasing upon you, you may be sure that the very essence of life is running away, and the blood has not that plastic and renewing quality which nature designed it to have.

In this state of health, Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will recreate the body; will fill the arteries and veins with new blood, out of which new tissues and new organisms can be formed, and all the functions of life will be restored to pristine health and vigor. We have seen this verified in more than an hundred instances. Yes! even after consumption had laid its fatal grasp upon its victim, Dr. Keyser, with that most wonder working medicine, has given back health and life. Price of Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. To be had at Dr. Keyser's Laboratory, 240 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. His private consulting office is No. 120 Penn avenue.

LOST.—A boy by the name of John Shapf, aged seventeen years; is five and one half feet in height, entirely deaf and quite nervous. He strayed away, as is supposed, under mental derangement, on Wednesday, April 5th, since when nothing has been heard of him. Any information of his whereabouts will be kindly received and duly appreciated by his parents, at 1202 Ridge Road, Harrisburg, Pa.
AUGUSTUS SHAPF.

OBITUARY.

BROWN.—Died, in Washington township, on Thursday, April 20, 1876, Mrs. CATHARINE ANN BROWN, wife of Mr. Wm. Brown, aged 45 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The deceased was the mother of a large and respected family, and her life was devoted to the performance of good works, among which may be mentioned the bringing up of her children in the strict observance of those duties which they owe to both God and man. Her death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends, all of whom esteemed her very highly. Having died as she lived, a firm believer in the Catholic faith, her remains were interred in the cemetery at Summitville. May she rest in peace.

MULLEN.—Died, in Summerhill township, on Monday, April 24, 1876, Mrs. MARGARET MULLEN, relict of Bernard Mullen, deceased, aged about 68 years.

Mrs. Mullen was born in County Longford, Ireland, and came to this country about fifty years ago, during most of which time she resided in this county. Her long and eventful life was brought with many troubles, not the least of which was the paralyzation of her husband some thirty years ago and the consequent devolving upon herself of the duty of providing for the wants of the family. She was a devout member of the Catholic Church and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew her. May she rest in peace.

HENRY W. KANAGA. FRANK MACDONALD.

Seventh Avenue Hotel,

Corner Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

TERMS, $2.00 PER DAY. PITTSBURG, PA.

H. W. KANAGA & CO., Proprietors.

The above house, just open for the reception of guests, is most centrally located in the business part of the city, and within two blocks of the Union Depot. The house is entirely new, and furnished throughout in the most improved style, and will be in every respect a first-class Hotel, with all modern improvements, having the improved electric telegraph from each chamber, and in course of erection a first-class passenger elevator, with all safety patents attached. The cuisine department will be a leading feature.
April 28, 1876.—3m.

Our Puzzle Department.

CRESSEY STATION, Merced Co., Cal., April 10, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—I am sorry to say that out of all the problems I sent only two were solved correctly. For the benefit of A. D. H. I will solve that

FOURTH QUESTION.

FIRST STEP:

A's plus ¼ B's plus ¼ C's.....$100
B's plus ½ A's plus ½ C's..... 100
C's plus ¼ A's plus ¼ C's..... 100

SECOND STEP:

2 A plus B plus C..... 200
3 B plus A plus C..... 300
4 C plus A plus B..... 400

THIRD STEP:

3 B plus 6 A plus 3 C..... 600
3 C plus A plus C..... 300
* * * 5 A plus 2 C..... 900

FOURTH STEP:

3 B plus 3 A plus 12 C..... 1200
3 B plus A plus C..... 300
* * * 2 A plus 11 C..... 900

FIFTH STEP:

10 A plus 55 C..... 4500
10 A plus 4 C..... 600
* * * 51 C..... 3900
C=$76.8-17

SIXTH STEP:

55 A plus 22 C..... 3380
4 A plus 22 C..... 1800
52 A * * * *..... 1500
A=$29.7-17

SEVENTH STEP:

8 B plus A plus C..... $300
3 B plus 29.7-17 plus 76.8-17..... 300
8 B = 300 — 105.15-17 = ... 194.2-17
B = 194.2-17 divided by 3 = ... 64.12-17

EIGHTH STEP:

A's = $29.7-17
B's = $64.12-17
C's = $76.8-17

NINTH STEP:

29.7-17 plus ¼ of 64.12-17 plus ¼ of 76.8-17=$100
29.7-17 plus 32.6-17 plus 38.4-17 = ... 100

TENTH STEP:

64.12-17 plus ¼ of 29.7-17 plus ¼ 76.8-17 = ... 100
64.-12-17 plus 9.41-51 plus 25.25-51 = ... 100

ELEVENTH STEP:

76.8-17 plus ¼ of 29.7-17 plus ¼ of 64.12-17 = 100
76.8-17 plus 7.6-17 plus 16.3-17 = ... 100

Now there! If the printer can put that in type that example is solved by arithmetic, and proved. I think I shall have to go back to Cambria and set up a school. I am sorry that "Loretto" backed out, as his solution of the plowing problem was the most scientific of all the solutions, and free from errors, which is not the case with the great majority of solutions in the "Puzzle Department."

Hoping that the EDITOR, the *Freeman* and the "Puzzle Department" may flourish like a green bay tree, I remain, Yours, ROB ROY.

Local Correspondence.

CARROLLTOWN, April 24, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—As you have no regular contributor to your valuable paper from this part of the country, I propose to enter the ranks and endeavor to keep you posted on matters of general interest to the public. Not having had a great deal of experience in newspaper writing, I trust you will not criticise too closely my manner, but look more to the matter of my epistles.

It pains me to have to inform you of the loss by fire, on Friday last, of the dwelling house and all its contents belonging to Mr. James Refner, of Susquehanna township. You will remember that the wind blew strong and high on that day, and this together with the fact that the family were seated at dinner when the fire broke out, accounts for it making such headway that not an article of furniture of even wearing apparel was saved. The entire community sympathize with Mr. Refner, and efforts are on foot to assist the unfortunate but deserving family as far as possible.

Our friend M. J. Buck, M. D., paid a brief visit to his home last week.

Our farmers are busy ploughing, and the village is consequently dull, local items scarce and greenbacks ditto.

A juvenile lover of some thirteen summers made an avowal of his "feelinks" the other evening in a manner worthy of record. He requested a younger brother of Susan Jane to inform his inamorata that her likeness was imaged on his heart as large as a twin calf. Weren't his feelings intense?

More anon, PETE HEIKUS.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following petitions for license have been filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, and will be presented for the action of the Court on THURSDAY, 18th MAY, 1876, to wit:

P. S. Kelly, East Conemaugh, Tavern.
Peter Roth, Cambria borough, Tavern.
Thos. Dunphy, Clearfield township, Tavern.
Silas A. McGough, Chest Springs, Tavern.
George Kohler, Franklin bor., Eating House.
B. M'COLGAN, Clerk Q. S.
Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, April 26, 1876.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the balance in the hands of George Roseline, administrator of Jacob Settlemyer, dec'd, as shown by said administrator's first and final account, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1876, at 10 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper.
ALVIN EVANS, Auditor.
Ebensburg, April 21, 1876.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE!—In the matter of the second And partial account of P. F. Custer and Wm. H. Sechler, executors of Samuel Stiles, deceased.

And now, April 6th, 1876, on motion of W. H. Sechler, Esq., the Court appoint John G Lake an Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of said executors, as shown by their second and partial account. Extract from the Record.
JAMES M. SINGER, Clerk O. C.

Pursuant to the above appointment, I will sit at my office, with the Recorder of Cambria county, in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of MAY next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. G. LAKE, Auditor.
Ebensburg, April 25, 1876.-3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, assignee of A. Y. Jones and George W. Jones, surviving partners of Thomas M. Jones & Sons, will offer at public sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1876, at 2 o'clock, P. M., FORTY-ONE ACRES OF LAND lying east of and adjoining the Borough of Ebensburg. The land is partly cleared and under fence, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the deed, one-fourth in six months, and the balance in one year—the payments to bear interest and to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser. DWIGHT JONES, Assignee.
Ebensburg, April 27, 1876.-2t.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS!

IN accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 8th day of April, A. D. 1872, "relating to the collection of taxes in the county of Cambria," notice is hereby given to the tax-payers residing in the districts below named, that the County Treasurer, in compliance with the second section of said act, will attend at the places of holding the borough and township elections on the following named days, for the purpose of receiving the county, poor and state taxes assessed for the year 1876:

For Wilmore borough, Monday, June 12th,
" Summerhill township, Tuesday, June 13th.
" Washington " Wednesday, " 14th.
" Summitville borough, Thursday, " 15th.
" Gallitzin " Friday, " 16th.
" Gallitzin township, Saturday, " 17th.
" Loretto borough, Monday, " 19th.
" Allegheny township, Tuesday, " 20th.
" Munster " Wednesday, " 21st.
" Chest Springs borough, Thursday, " 22d.
" Clearfield township, Friday, " 23d.
" White township, on Monday, June 26th, at A. H. Fiske's, and on Tuesday, June 27th, at Hemlock, Lydiaville.
" Chest township, at Glen Connell, Wednesday, June 28th, and at A. Anna's, Thursday, June 29th.
" Carrolltown borough, Friday, June 30th.
" Carroll township, Saturday, July 1st.
" Cambria " Monday, July 3d.
" Barr " Wednesday, July 5th.
" Susquehanna township, Thursday, July 6th.
" West Ward, Ebensburg, Friday, July 7th.
" East " " Saturday, July 8th.
" Jackson township, Monday, July 10th.
" Blacklick " Tuesday, July 11th.

And, in accordance with the second section of said act, on all taxes paid to the Treasurer before the 1st day of September there will be a reduction of FIVE PER CENT., while five per cent. will be added to all unpaid taxes, and placed in the hands of a constable.
F. X. RAID.
Loretto, April 28, 1876.-3t.*
Treasurer's Office, Ebensburg, April 24, 1876.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

ALL description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy, diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat. This will cause the malignant humors to be drained off from the hard, swollen, and discolored part round about the wound, sore, or ulcer, and when these humors are removed, the wounds themselves will soon heal; warm bread and water poultices applied over the affected parts, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in, will soothe and soften the same and greatly assist the cure. There is a description of ulcer, sore and swelling, which need not be named here, attendant upon the follies of youth, and for which this Ointment is urgently recommended as a sovereign remedy. In curing such poisonous sores it never fails to restore the system to a healthy state if the Pills be taken according to the printed instructions.

Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm. All sufferers from these complaints should envelop the throat at bedtime in a large bread and butter poultice, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in; it will greatly assist the cure of the throat and chest. To allay the fever and lessen the inflammation, eight or ten Pills should be taken night and morning. The Ointment will promote perspiration, the grand essential in all cases of fevers, sore throats, or where there might be an oppression of the chest, either from asthma or other causes.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for a considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning, as recommended in the printed directions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

A WONDERFUL SUBTERRANEAN PALACE.

Recent proceedings in the Hungarian parliament disclosed a most remarkable discovery, which, were it not so conclusively authenticated, would be almost impossible to believe. The story, as condensed from the office reports, is that two peasants, or rather shepherds, from the village of Ivan-Egerzeg, near the ancient city of Veszprim and not far from Lake Balaton, came to Pesth and to a jeweler offered some broken fragments of what evidently was some very old golden ornament for female wear, probably a bracelet or band for the upper arm. The jeweler questioned the shepherds, and their answers being unsatisfactory, he had the men arrested on suspicion of being thieves. On the examination they told a tale which was so astonishing that it was communicated to the minister of the interior and this functionary ordered an investigation by scientific officers. The information of the shepherds was, that in the woods skirting Ivan-Egerzeg, where they had some huts for shelter when out at night, they had been digging at a little hill, wanting the earth for building purposes. Suddenly they came upon what appeared to be a square structure of brick walls with a stone covering the aperture. Removing this stone, they found that these wards inclosed an opening into the earth, and they resolved to sound its depth. Lowering a stone tied to a rope they ascertained that the shaft, about three feet in diameter, or nine square feet, descended perpendicularly to a depth of over a hundred square feet. The pebble they had lowered reached what seemed to be a stone floor beneath, and from the sound itself they judged that this opening must lead to some large subterranean cavern or hall.

They agreed to keep their discovery a secret and to explore the mystery. A day or two afterward the shepherds were again at work. They prepared a small square board, freighted with stones, and in the centre of it they placed three lighted candles. This they let down through the shaft, and by the light of the candles they saw distinctly that the inner sides of the shaft were smooth and apparently ended in some large apartment. As the candles continued to burn all the way down, they came to the conclusion that the air could not be vitiated, and that it would be safe to go down.—They next prepared a rope ladder of the requisite length, secured several lanterns, and then one of them let himself down the shaft. At the bottom he stood in wonderment as he gazed upon a large square hall, the walls covered with faded paintings, chairs, benches and tables standing around, ornamented with gold and ivory, and large heavy doors, hung on golden hinges, leading to other rooms. The shepherd climbed the ladder and told his companion of the discovery. Both of them went down together, and walking about, found themselves in a succession of rooms abounding with elaborately carved furniture of a style they had never seen before. In some of them were low, large stands, evidently once used for beds; there were also closets, bureaus containing armlets, shields and hemlets. There were also breast plates of leather, covered with iron and studded with ornaments in gold. Some of the armlets they took away, broke them up and carried them to Pesth for sale, in which transaction they were arrested, as above stated. The officers of the Hungarian ministry of the interior began their investigation under the ancient law which makes all such discoveries the property of the crown, and their report, as communicated to parliament, is still more startling. Their researches clearly establish it as a fact that this subterranean structure was undoubtedly an old Roman castle, built many centuries before the Huns and Magyars left their Asiatic homes to invade this part of Europe. This section of Hungary was the province of Pannonia, of the Roman empire, and in the vicinity of Lake Balaton there was a large permanent Roman camp, the agricultural and military settlement of the Romans extended for many miles, and traces of this Roman occupation, which continued down to the sixth century of the Christian era, have repeatedly been found. But how this vast structure, which is said to cover two acres and but two stories high, with massive walls of stone and brick, was covered with earth to the depth of more than sixty feet, over which a forest of heavy timber had grown up—a forest, too, that is mentioned as existing in the oldest preserved chronicles of the kingdom the officers have so far found, is impossible to account for. In one room several skeletons of human beings have been found, but the bones were too much decayed to indicate with certainty the race to which they belonged. As a thorough search of this wonderful building is now proposed, further developments may clear up the mystery. The shaft through which the first discovery was made is believed to have been either a chimney or an observatory or lookout, as iron hooks have been found fastened to the wall inside, to which means of ascent and descent were probably attached. The Minister of the Interior has asked for a preliminary appropriation of one hundred thousand florins to make a more full examination, and also demanded authority to commence work at once, digging out the whole earth now burying the place and thus bringing to the eyes of the nineteenth century evidence of Roman provincial life, hidden from the light of day possibly for fifteen centuries.

CENTENNIAL gloves are faithful copies of the lace mitts worn one hundred years ago. They are made of wire silk and come in gray, cream and black.

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[2-4.] (tf.)

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Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California, and the Western Territories. Its

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Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

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Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the Great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

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Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

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Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

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For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago

January 28, 1876 1y.

"To Consumptives.

THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON,

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DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

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Special attention paid to business of correspondents. JAS. P. MURPHY, Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

Mrs. M. MOORE,

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TO THE LADIES!

I am just in receipt of a large invoice of

MOST ELEGANT GOODS!

which will be closed out at great bargains and at one-half their real value. In part as follows:

French Garments,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

SHADED VELVET DRESSES,

ELEGANT SILK CLOAKS,

lined with the finest furs; Paiorene Saques, new style Cloth Jackets, Overdresses, Neck Scarfs, black and white Damasse Camel's Hair Costumes, Sicilliene Jackets, Hats and Bonnets, and a large invoice of Seal Skin Saques, Muffs and Boas; also a magificent assortment of Real Lace Flouncings. Pittsburgh, Feb. 18, 1876.-7m.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

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WILL REMOVE APRIL 1, 1876, TO

No. 29 Ninth Street.

Respectfully solicits your orders for dressmaking. Perfection in cutting and fitting. Paris Fashion Papers containing the latest styles and fashions received regularly. March 10, 1876.-3m.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [2-21-'75.-tf.]

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S CURE FOR SORE THROAT.—On the occasion of General Washington's first visit to Newport, to confer with Count de Rochambeau, Christopher Ellery was the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the town to receive the distinguished guest. During the General's stay at Newport he took tea at the house of Mr. Ellery. On this occasion many of the French officers and patriotic Newporters were present. Mr. Ellery was a widower, and his daughter, Miss Betsy Ellery, then a young girl of sixteen or seventeen, who subsequently married Samuel Vernon, an eminent Newport merchant, presided at the tea table in question and poured out tea to her patriotic guests. Miss Ellery was at the time suffering from a severe sore throat, and could not speak above a whisper. General Washington observing this embarrassment of his youthful hostess, said to her: "Miss Ellery you seem to be suffering very much. What is the matter?" Miss Ellery told him the cause of her trouble, upon which the General said to her: "I suffer myself, very frequently, from a sore throat, and take a remedy which I find very useful, and which I would recommend to you, were I not sure that you would not take it." "But I am sure," replied Miss Ellery, "that I would take any remedy that General Washington would propose." "Well, then" said the General, "it is this, 'onions boiled in molasses;' it has cured me often." Miss Ellery took the remedy, and, of course, was cured. The youthful hostess of this tea party died at Newport, in 1857, a few days before the ninety-third anniversary of her birth. She was a woman of strong and cultured intellect, and delighted in telling her children and grand children about the trials of the patriotic sons and daughters of Newport who were exiles during the British occupation of their town.—*Providence Journal.*

HOW TO DISCOVER ALTERED WRITINGS.—A discovery is announced by a French chemist to which recent events in this State give a special interest here. Its value lies in its application to the discovery of alterations in writings that are suspected of having been tampered with. The coloring matter of ordinary ink consists chiefly of a combination of tannic acid with oxide of iron. Mr. Gebert has discovered that however skillfully any writing may have been erased, sufficient traces of the iron oxide always remain to appear in a photographic image, though they may be totally invisible to the eye on the original paper. He presented as an illustration a bond drawn for 105 francs, which had been altered to 5,000 francs and so negotiated.—The original paper bore no suspicions appearance and the closest ocular inspection failed to detect any trace of the figures that had been erased. But on a photograph of the same paper the figures were plainly discernible, mingled with and partly obscured by the latter figures substituted for them. The light reflected from the surface once stained by ink, though indistinguishable by the eye, affects the photographic materials differently from them that reflected from the paper where the ink has not touched it. It is believed that a photograph will always settle the question whether a suspected paper has been altered by erasure.

DARING BIRDS OF PREY.—Dr. Wood, in the *American Naturalist*, tells the following stories: "Our common goshawk is the most daring and venturesome of any of our diurnal birds of prey. A farmer who resides a few miles from my office, wishing to perpetuate the old New England custom of having a chicken pie for Thanksgiving dinner, caught some fowl, took them to a log, severed the neck of one and threw it down beside him. In an instant a goshawk seized the struggling fowl, and, flying off some ten rods, alighted and commenced devouring his prey. The boldness of the attack so astonished the farmer that he looked on with blank amazement. Recovering from his surprise he hastened into the house and brought out his gun, which secured him both the hawk and the fowl. Another instance of still greater daring occurred near a dwelling house; the door being open the hen flew inside; the hawk followed, and seized her in the room occupied by an old gentleman and his daughter. The old man hastened to the rescue, and struck the hawk with a cane before it released its grasp. The daughter caught the hawk as it attempted to fly out of the door, and killed it."

RESTORATION OF FADED MANUSCRIPT.—It often happens that the ink with which old records were written, upon either paper or parchment, has faded and rendered the characters apparently undecipherable. It is well, therefore, to know that such writings may easily be rendered legible by moistening the paper with water and then passing over the lines in writing a brush which has been dipped in a solution of sulphide of ammonium. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, it will preserve. Records which were treated in this way in the Germanic Museum in Nuremberg, ten years ago, are still in the same condition as immediately after the application of the process. On paper, however, the color gradually fades again; but it may be restored again at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the action of this sulphide is very simple; the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by the reaction into the black sulphide.

FOR BURNS.—White lead and flax seed oil. Mix together and rub on.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

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PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

INSTYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

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CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,

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PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, ETC.

Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

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MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24, '75.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

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[2-4,'76.-tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

NOW FOR GOOD MEAT AT BOTTOM PRICES!—The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a MEAT MARKET in the building recently occupied by Lewis Rodgers, on Centre street. Fresh meat of all kinds on Monday and Friday evenings of each week. My terms will be STRICTLY CASH, and prices much lower than elsewhere in Ebensburg. D. H. ZAHM.

March 2, 1876.-tf.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [0-11,'75.]

F. W. SHOEMAKER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, east end of residence [1-21,'76.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [Aug. 27, '74.]

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HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, IRON,

NAIL, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at [6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for Cash at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

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Cooking Stoves,

Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly-fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WORK sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 15, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

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JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.

W. H. ROSENSTEEL,

Manufacturer of superior

Union Crop LEATHER,

AND DEALER IN

BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

4,000 cords of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery. Jan. 7, 1876.-1y.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

CARROLLTOWN, PA

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D. in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [10-1,'75.]

J. B. McCONNELL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

LORETTO, PA.

Office formerly occupied by Dr. Jamison. Night calls can be made at Post-office. [6-14.-6m.]

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

REVELATION OF THE PROCESS OF THE FORMATION OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

We have before us now on our table, says a Shenandoah (Pa.) paper, a specimen which is one half anthracite coal and the other half a soft sediment. For over four years there has been in use in the Mahanoy Ridge shaft of the Philadelphia and Reading company, this district, a wooden pipe, about six inches in diameter, made of inch boards nailed together, which served to carry water from one of the rings in the shaft to the lower level. The rings are placed around the sides of the shaft so as to catch the water coming out of the coal, slate, or coal, and are put in to keep the water from falling down the shaft, making a regular shower bath of the miners. At the ring in question a large vein, in the slate, about three feet from the bottom, had been struck, and the primrose vein, had been struck, and the water from which is apparently as pure as crystal.

Some four months since it was found that this wooden pipe had become so clogged with the dark brown sediment that is deposited by all mine water, that the open space in it was not more than two inches in diameter, and not large enough to carry off the water from the vein. Consequently a new pipe was put in, and the old one, nearly choked with the sediment adhering to its sides, was left standing. The water was then turned into the new pipe and ran from the old one, which is some twenty feet or over in length. After running in the shaft without any trouble, passing through it for over four months, the greater part of this old pipe was taken out, and when broken open a most wonderful phenomenon was revealed, that the sediment was gradually changing into what appeared to be anthracite coal. About a half inch from the inside of the sediment lining the pipe had changed into coal and the remainder was also gradually changing, the only portions of the sediment remaining quite soft being that part deposited first and next the sides of the pipe. A cross section of the pipe now shows, commencing at the outside, first a circle of about half an inch in diameter surrounding the two inches opening remaining in the pipe, then a circle of sediment partly turned into coal, and then the sediment in its natural state and the sides of the pipe. The surface of sediment when first exposed to the action of the atmosphere has changed first, and the influences or chemical combinations which had changed its nature have gradually operating on the rest of the sediment. The process of change is plainly seen in the sediment that already turned into coal.

Samples of coal taken from the veins have been tried on the locomotive fire at the colliery, and it makes an exceedingly hot fire, but being of a softer nature than the natural anthracite, it clinkers badly. From this fact there are any quantity of coal in this wonderful formation, and those who are unwilling to believe their own eyes themselves seeing and knowing can easily be accommodated. A section of the pipe about sixteen feet long has been left standing in the shaft to see what results will follow in the next few months or year. Samples have already been sent to Gen. Pleasonton, at Pottsville, for examination, and it is thought that the public will soon have the benefit of gentlemen qualified to judge of the surprising formation; but if this sediment coal will form from sediment deposited by mine water when exposed to the action of the atmosphere under favorable conditions for a period as above stated, in a few months, what becomes of all the long ages theories of the geologists and mining engineers on the subject? How long, at the great heat, the millions of years and time, and tremendous pressure necessary according to the various theories of the heretofore accepted authorities were necessary to account for the deposits of the finest and best coal found?

THE PINEAPPLE.—The home of the pineapple dates back for centuries. Columbus found it in cultivation on the Island of Gaudaloupe in 1493. The Japanese cultivated it as early as 1559, and it is supposed it was introduced to Europe from Java. It reached America to Asia and Africa in 1592 it was carried to Bengal, China; from that country it was taken to Brazil and, according to Humboldt, grows wild in the forest of Orinoco. They spoil very easily and will not bear shipping during the voyage here a single specimen of a vessel is spoiled.

It is considered a good trip when three-fourths of a cargo is in condition when the vessel arrives. This depends not only on the length of the voyage, but also upon the weather experienced, thunder showers being particularly destructive to them. It is estimated that four million two hundred thousand pineapples are brought into New York annually. The business of raising this fruit is becoming quite extensive, and likewise profitable, and about one million pineapples are put up in cans every year.

California may yet come in for a share of this trade, for we have many hot Southern counties which will produce this delicious fruit in perfection. If not our nearer countries in Central America and Mexico, which will be added, will give us Pines.

TO WASH BOMBAZINE.—Boil some soap suds; add ox-gall a tablespoonful to a gallon of water. Pass the bombazine through the hands without wringing. Rinse in tepid water, into which a little dissolved gum Arabic has been put. Iron the article, but do not wring it. Iron it carefully with a warm iron on the wrong side.